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LIFE • FIRE • ACCIDENT • MARINE

Column One
By David Courtney

THE State of Israel grows swiftly. Its three years are thirty in accomplishment and thrice thirty in confidence. It has shot up and expanded in the forcing-house of need, every man becoming two and the two making room for a third. Three calendar years have passed since half the present population began fighting to keep the homeward road open for the other half and for the more to come; and the fourth year of the State begins with that good road still wide open and thronged. That was the purpose of sovereignty and the urgent freedom it brought.

■

THE rate of Israel's development causes it to grow out of its clothes with expensive rapidity. It has patched and darned and let down the seams; but more than that has been needed and still more will be needed in the future. The need has been set before external Jewry and particularly American Jewry with the Bond Drive spectacularly opened by the Prime Minister, the U.J.A. campaign and the request to the U.S. Government for a grant-in-aid to tide matters over. The State is fortunate which has so ready a source of aid.

■

THE citizen's pride in his hard-won independence and the great deeds that have been done in the brief space of three years will not contract his backward-looking vision and blind him to the part played in the achievement of today by the Jewish citizens of other countries. The leaders of Zionism over half a century, including that great man who, in the goodness of Providence, has lived to become the first President of Israel, built magnificently the conception without which the substance of the State could not have been.

■

IT is appropriate that the day of Independence should be celebrated in America, in the presence of the Prime Minister, almost as spectacularly as here. American Zionists have every right to feel that their part in the accomplishment of today was a great part. If the Jews outside Israel paid for the State in money rather than in muscle and their life's blood, that payment was as indispensable as muscle and blood; and is not to be reckoned alone in terms of hard cash: it represented a faith and a fervour; a realism of belief; an external force which contributed impressively to each of the climacteric steps towards statehood from the Balfour Declaration to the U.N. Resolution and the validity of the proclamation of independence itself, three years ago.

■

BUT the day is especially the day of Israel. It is a good thing to have founded well, with so deep a purpose that men gave their lives for it. Today a brief history is lauded, without the trappings of kings and princes and the symbols of ancient drama: the brief history of a few people on a few acres historically, spiritually and necessitously theirs, who, three years ago, confirmed their title and their merit. So, nobly, are the traditions of a whole people formed, and a standard created that has to be lived up to, or lost in the repudiations of idleness, self-satisfaction, greed and selfishness.

■

IT is a happy day: incredible that it should be at all; and incredible in the continuing fulfilment of its purpose, which is the making way for the exiles coming back to their land at a rate unexampled in history: not merely the making way for them, but also the setting of them at the right hand of those who were lucky enough to be here before. These are the Jews for whom, three years ago, Israel was made and its independence secured. Let those in whom the gift lies, make it worthy.

Tel Aviv, May 10.

2 Million Shout Shalom to B.G.

By Ted R. Lurie

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—"The people of the City of New York embrace Prime Minister Ben Gurion to their hearts today," in the words of Mayor Vincent Impelliteri who addressed a crowd of 100,000 at City Hall Square. Bearded old men wearing skull caps and kindergarten children waving little Israel and American flags were among the two million people who crowded the route of his motorcade, shouting "Shalom," cheering and showering paper from the skyscraper windows.

Christian and Jew, old and young, black and white, whoever they were, turned out in New York to pay tribute to a "great man representing a great people."

These were the words summing up today's tremendous ovation to Mr. Ben Gurion.

The garment centre was a solid mass as Mr. Ben Gurion waved and smiled to acknowledge the ovation. When the procession reached the downtown canyons, the Prime Minister stood up in his car leaning slightly on his cane and waved to cheerers high above him while six bands and detachments of the armed services and municipal departments fell into the parade, with firemen providing the colour guard of ten Israel and ten American flags.

The motorcade of 25 cars, escorted by 100 motorcycle police, then drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where a giant blue and white flag and the Stars and Stripes draped the entrance.

Israel sailors of the Haganah and the Misgav got a special ovation and were later guests of the City at a luncheon for Mr. Ben Gurion attended by 1,500 people at the Waldorf Astoria. The Mayor handed Mr. Ben Gurion a special scroll as an award for distinguished public service. Accepting the award, the Prime Minister stressed that the tributes he had received were really meant for the people of Israel.

He reviewed Israel's historic and present position, and the tasks confronting her. His only political reference was: "The mutual bonds between countries, states or nations are eternal facts and an historical imperative. Each nation takes sustenance from others, and less than in preceding generations is it possible for people to live alone and in isolation."

Later during the day, Mr. Ben Gurion was to visit the U.N. Headquarters, where he will meet Mr. Trygve Lie and Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, Iranian President of the General Assembly.

Syrians Break U.N. Cease-Fire Order

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Gunfire was directed at Tel el Mutella last night from positions set up by the Syrians in the demilitarized zone during the night in violation of the Security Council cease-fire and withdrawal orders, a military spokesman said here tonight.

The breach of the cease-fire occurred in the small hours of the night. The fire was returned. Later in the day the area was quiet.

A Reuters message from Damascus quoted a Syrian military spokesman as claiming that Israel forces today pounded Shamalina village in the demilitarized zone with mortar and machine-gun fire.

De Ridder's Demand Is Clarified

A U.N. source in Jerusalem yesterday reported that Col. Bennett de Ridder's demand that both Israel and Syrian forces be withdrawn to a distance of 500 metres from the central demilitarized zone north of the Kinneret inherently implied withdrawal from the central zone itself.

This came in response to Foreign Minister Sharett's question to the Acting U.N. Chief of Staff yesterday regarding the latter's request that troops be withdrawn from the northern and southern portions of the zone.

The same source reported that Col. de Ridder considered this condition as essential for the resumption of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C.

A U.P. report from Beirut, headquarters of the U.N., meanwhile said that the chances appeared good there for the early reconvening of the M.A.C. It also said that Col. Samuel Taxis, now Chairman of the Israel-Jordan M.A.C., was expected to replace Col. G. Bossavy as Chairman of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C.

It was further reported from Jerusalem that Col. de Ridder had received a reply from Syria on resuming the Commission sessions, but that the correspondence would not be released until today.

Iran Rejects Oil Arbitration

TEHERAN, Wednesday.—Premier Mossadeq has rejected the British proposal to arbitrate the dispute aroused by the Iranian decision to nationalize the country's oil resources, the Iranian Foreign Minister, Bagher Kazemi, told a press conference here today.

Replying to the note sent by the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Iranian Premier answered that there was no international authority competent to investigate the matter, Bagher Kazemi said.

"Iran is merely exercising its sovereign rights, and concessions granted to private companies cannot impede the exercise of national sovereignty," the Persian Premier told Mr. Morrison.

In London tonight, the British Foreign Office released the full text of Dr. Mossadeq's note to Mr. Morrison. A Foreign Office spokesman said that Iran will "invite" the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to help to dissolve itself soon and transfer its multi-million dollar assets to Persian ownership.

Meanwhile, however, Teheran observers claimed that the Government appeared to be somewhat hesitant in carrying out its nationalization plan. Yesterday the Majlis failed to reach agreement on appointing five delegates to carry out the proposed nationalization, and postponed the question till Sunday.

Constitutionally, the Government can take over the Anglo-Iranian Company's installations, but observers feel it lacks the experts to administer them, and may hence yet resort to negotiation.

In Washington, usually reliable circles said that Britain had asked the U.S. for an assurance that no U.S. technicians will be sent to the Iranian oil fields if the Anglo-Iranian Company should withdraw its staff there.

(A.P., Reuter, U.P.)

Small U.N. Gains On Quiet Front

TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuter). —U.N. forces made limited advances in the west and eastern sector of the Korean Central front today as the Communists continued their withdrawal. Patrols for a second time entered the abandoned town of Chunchon.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (AP.—President Truman today raised Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.N. Supreme Commander in Korea, to the rank of full general.

The promotion now awaits approval by the Senate.

Censorship obscured gains made by Allied troops on the western and eastern fronts but in both areas U.N. forces continued to press forward. Allied troops took the initiative all along the battlefront.

On the east coast South Korean forces advanced several miles meeting no opposition in the area North of the 38th Parallel. Other U.N. troops advanced several kilometres without contact with Communists but encountering some minefields.

It seems that Chinese Communists do not contemplate immediate offensive movement in the area.

Arab League to Meet On Huleh Question

Syria has asked the Arab League Secretariat to arrange an urgent meeting of the League's Political Committee to discuss the Israel-Syria conflict in Damascus or Beirut at the beginning of next week, ANA reports from Damascus.

Syria explained that Premier Khaled el-Azzem "could not be expected to leave the country during the present extraordinary situation," and urged that the Committee meet before the scheduled session of the General Council meeting in Cairo on May 17.

Army Has Situation Well In Hand, Cabinet Hears

The Cabinet at its regular weekly session yesterday in Jerusalem heard that the Israel Army had the Syrian situation "firmly in hand."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, who as Acting Prime Minister and Acting Defence Minister presided over the meeting, reported on the political aspects of the frontier affair, while the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aloof Yigael Yadin, discussed the military situation, including the latest clashes.

It was decided to send the Government's best wishes to the Army personnel on the spot.

The appointment of a Control Commissioner to direct anti-black market activities, approval of advance payments to low-salaried Government workers, and several proposed amendments also were made by the Cabinet.

Commissioner Appointed

Mr. Evi Shariv (Shreiber), an associate of the Nir Company and formerly a financial adviser at Army headquarters, has been appointed Commissioner to coordinate the control activities of the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, and Police.

The appointment follows on the joint committee set up by the three Ministries to handle the anti-black market drive. It was made after it had been found that coordination between the Ministries was not effective enough. A Government spokesman explained that the appointment did not mean the setting up of a new agency.

Under the scheme now approved, about 3,500 Government workers in the lower brackets will receive a single payment of IL.20, in accordance with an agreement reached between the Civil Service Commissioner and the State Employees' Association. It affects mainly Postal, Haifa Port and Railway employees. The agreement was only made after it had been ascertained that similar workers in private enterprises were receiving higher pay.

Currency Proposal Approved

The Cabinet approved a proposal to control foreign currency, and offered amendments to the Ports and Railways orders, which together with a measure on the control of commodities and services already before the Knesset, are designed to replace the Emergency Regulations. It is also proposed to extend the Regulations an additional six months since the Cabinet felt the Knesset was not likely to adopt the new measures by the

(See 'Cabinet,' — Page 3, Col. 5)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Mr. Dean Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, made it clear at a news conference yesterday that the U.S. had about come to the end of its rope in suggesting possible formulae for agreement in the Big Four deputy talks at Paris which could make possible a session of the Foreign Ministers.

The Foreign Ministers' Deputies met for three minutes yesterday and then adjourned. Earlier, Russian delegate Gromyko had asked for a two-hour postponement.

Israel Greets Fourth Year Of Independence with Song

80,000 See Army Show

By S. Shapiro

RAMAT GAN, Wednesday. — A crowd of more than 80,000 watched the Army show at the stadium here this afternoon, when a military contingent—consisting chiefly of young recruits of little more than their basic training behind them—went through their paces. The show was a demonstration of the standard of discipline and timing achieved in the first stages of life in the Israel Army.

Long before the start, the flag-decked stadium was alive with spectators. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Chief of the General Staff, Rav-Aloof Yigael Yadin, members of the Cabinet and high-ranking officers, were in the official box which flew the standard of the Chief of Staff. Most members of the Diplomatic Corps, accompanied by their Military Attaches, were also present. They were met by the Chief of Protocol, Dr. M. Simon, who wore the white uniform of a Navy officer. Chen girls served very competently as ushers.

Precision Display

A bugle call started the display punctually at 5 o'clock and the show continued strictly on schedule, the events succeeding each other with precision. Large units in khaki, blue and white representing the three services, marched through the arena six abreast to the sounds of a 45-man military band led by a drum major worthy of the best Scottish tradition. Hardly had they marched off when Gadna boys and girls entered the Stadium in closed formation, dispersed along the perimeter and set up some 250 pup tents within a minute. Lights out was sounded, then reveille — and the teen-agers emerged from the tents in sports tunics to perform rope exercises. They were swiftly followed by Nahal soldiers wearing blue tunics who performed bayonet drill and young Nahal women in white blouses in a Sten-gun drill. As they left the field they passed a group of bare-chested young men carrying telegraph poles, eight to a pole. Their show ended with raising of banners proclaiming, "The Army Defends the Nation."

The stocking cap, so popular in the first year of the Army, was honoured again today when groups of physical training course students gave a demonstration of Judo with knives. They were succeeded by army dogs and their trainers: the dogs came to the "rescue" of their trainers who had been "attacked" by "enemies" and "annihilated" the crew of a machine-gun nest.

The show was interrupted by the appearance of a flight of Spitfires and another of biplanes which performed aerobatics over the Stadium. One of the last items of the show was a retrospective exhibit of Israel artillery. First came a tiny French mortar which was all the Haganah could boast at the beginning of the hostilities; the machine-gun which served as an anti-aircraft gun when the Egyptians first attacked Tel Aviv; the home-made three-inch mortar nicknamed "Davidka." The modern equipment shown included 20mm. anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, 75mm. guns and six-pounders.

Dances, an important item in the training of Nahal — it has been found that dancing is a true social melting-pot — ended the show. The huge crowd dispersed after a flight of pigeons was released and the Hatikva sung.

'Like a Dream,' President Says

REHOVOT, Wednesday. — "It is like a dream — a dream which is only now beginning to be realized, but which we hope will be fully realized,' President Weizmann, his voice shaking with emotion, told a great crowd of Rehovot citizens who marched in a torchlight procession to his home this evening.

Dr. Weizmann broke into tears as he welcomed his friends and fellow-townsmen and told them that it was the young people among the crowd pressing around his house who would witness the complete fulfilment of the Zionist ideal. The 4,000 persons marched to the President's home from the Municipal Building at 8 o'clock, led by Mayor Benzion Hurwitz and Mr. A. Harzfeld.

Earlier in the day memorial meetings were held in military cemeteries at Negba, Kfar Warburg and Rehovot.

Hundreds of Gadna youngsters spent the day touring ma'barot and immigrant centres in this area, teaching the children songs and dances. Army lorries took ma'baro children on a tour of Independence War battlefields in the South and torchlight processions were staged this evening by Army and Gadna members in Ramle and Migdal Gad. A sports rally for the Migdal Gad area was held at Grar Am this afternoon.



By Robert Gary

Beneath a quarter moon and in the light of scores of oil-burning torches, the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, proclaimed the official opening of Israel's third Independence Day at an impressive Gadna ceremony atop Mount Herzl last evening. Hundreds of members of the youth organization were lined up on three sides of a square with the fourth being formed by the Speaker, Army and Police officers and Knesset members standing in front of Herzl's tomb. Several hundred spectators witnessed the short, but colourful proceedings under a star-studded sky.

As soon as Mr. Sprinzak took his place the Gadna came to attention and presented arms. The flag was raised with accompanying rolls of the drum and bugle calls. It was then lowered to half-mast while a Gadna girl read the Yizkor memorial service in tribute to Israel's fallen heroes. Only the girl's crisp, clear voice, together with the flapping of the flag in the stiff breeze, broke through the stillness of the night.

When she finished, the bugles and drums were again sounded while the flag was restored to full-mast.

A Gadna officer led the Knesset Speaker, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sprinzak, to a central torch which was lit only after great difficulty. Its ignition was the signal for a brilliant display of fireworks. This display was intended as a signal to points throughout the country to light similar torches, and it was not long before several lights could be seen from scattered points in the Corridor.

Mr. Sprinzak received the Independence Day Scroll from a delegation of eight runners from Hapoel, Maccabi, Betar and Elizur sports organizations who had run the final laps in the relay race from Tel Aviv.

Four Cannon Blasts

The Speaker then issued the Independence Day proclamation, which was immediately followed by four blasts from four cannon, heralding the start of the nation's fourth year of independence. A festive display of fireworks was set off and was immediately followed by the powerful rays of two giant projectors, which picked up and played with the multi-coloured smoke of the fireworks.

With the fireworks as a backdrop S. Shalom's "Shecheyanu" was delivered by Mr. Z. Friedland, of Habima. The playing of the national anthem concluded the formal ceremony, but the fiery display in the heavens continued.

Soon after, hundreds of the Gadna marched through the capital's pedestrian-clogged streets carrying flaming torches and lustily singing folk songs. Police had great difficulty in clearing a path for the youths.

Jerusalem's populace, swollen by thousands of visitors, swarmed through the main parts of the city. To the accompaniment of music through loudspeakers persons of almost every age joined in dancing. Large crowds watched two outdoor movies on Rehov Ben Yehuda. Stages set up in various quarters of the city acted as centres for street entertainment with the orchestras of Kol Israel, the Police and Fire Brigades and the radio providing music.

Most of the city squares were brightly lit, carnival fashion, with thousands of flags and green floral displays. Shop windows were brightly illuminated most of the night as were all Government and Municipal buildings.

'Jewish Sovereignty Felt Everywhere'

The Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister broadcast to the nation last night. Addressing his Independence Day message to the citizens of Israel, wherever they might be, Mr. Sharett sent greetings to all — "from Dan to Elath; veteran settlers and new immigrants, in town and country, in the ma'barot and the permanent settlements; soldiers in garrisons and at boundary posts; and visitors from the ends of the dispersion."

Mr. Sharett began by saying that the Prime Minister was marking this festival in the United States, where he had gone to urge the largest Jewish Community in the world, to extend even greater help to the ingathering of the exiles and to explain the needs of Israel and its problems to the government of that great nation.

Only three years had passed since the restoration of the independence of Israel had been declared. This was a new era in Jewish history. Transformations whose outcome none could predict had taken place in the structure of the Middle East. The impact of the restoration of Jewish sovereignty had been felt throughout the world. Ancient Israel had renewed its youth and entered the family of nations.

Population Trebled

On his departure, the Prime Minister had stated (Mr. Sharett reminded listeners) that the population had nearly trebled during the three years since the establishment of the State; with the Arab population, it was touching the million-and-a-half mark. The unceasing stream of immigration had come from Eastern Europe,

(See 'Sharett,' — Page 3, Col. 3)

Parade Displays 3 Years' Progress

HAIFA, Wednesday. — A parade of veterans of the War of Liberation, the distribution of war medals, a display of fireworks from the Town Hall and bonfires along the skyline of Mt. Carmel this evening, and a lorry-borne "Parade of Achievement" in the afternoon were the most spectacular events in Haifa on the eve of Independence Day.

In the morning, pupils of the elementary schools, as guests of the Navy, were treated to a trip aboard its vessels. A memorial service for the War dead was held in the early afternoon at the military cemetery on Carmel beach.

Seventy-five trucks assembled at Naharlya about noon for the "Parade of Achievement," and left, after a reception, for Haifa. When the trucks reached Haifa at 4 p.m., the procession through the town was marred by undue hurry and the absence of almost any music or song. Government departments, public institutions, Municipalities, private and labour enterprises exhibited *tableaux*, diagrams and designs of their progress during the past three years in absorption of immigration, employment, social welfare, communications and agricultural and industrial production.

Ships and Flowers

Ramat Gan lived up to its name by decorating its trucks with a wealth of greenery and flowers. Haifa displayed the bows of three ships, symbolizing three years of immigration for which the town has become Israel's gateway.

The Ministry of Communications portrayed the work done at Lydda Airport, complete with a weather map of its meteorological service. Hai-

(See 'Haifa,' — Page 3, Col. 2)

Fireworks Set Off On Tel Aviv Shore

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—This city, not fully recovered from the Passover and May Day holiday atmosphere, again took on a festive look today. Blue and white flags fluttered bravely from tall poles set around the main street intersections and from most houses and hung in many shop windows. Cars and buses also carried small flags.

Flags on military and public buildings flew at half-mast from 7 o'clock this morning when the sirens were sounded to usher in Remembrance Day until 7 o'clock this evening when the city, hushed in silence by the sirens sounding at three minutes to the hour, began to move again. Passers-by in the streets paused momentarily when the sirens sounded and most traffic came to a halt, but some taxis and private cars continued to race through the silent thoroughfares.

Special Session

The Municipal Council met in special session on the balcony of the Municipal building at 8 o'clock while thousands of Gadna youngsters and platoons of soldiers and policemen stood in the square below.

While the Municipality meeting was in progress bonfires were lit around the city and fireworks were set off later along the Tel Aviv seashore. Ships lying off the two ports were lit up with festoons of electric bulbs and the Jaffa port area was also illuminated.

The Fire Brigade band played in the square in front of the former Knesset building and youngsters danced on the promenade while Tel Avivians, both old and young, milled around through the streets.

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Social & Personal

Among the visitors from abroad for the Independence Day celebrations are an eight-member delegation representing the Jewish communities of Yugoslavia; Mr. Jacob Halevy, Chairman of the English Zionist Federation, and Mrs. Halevy; and Dr. Raphael Cantori, Chairman of the Union of Jewish Communities in Italy.

M. Frantisek Necas, Acting Czechoslovak Consul-General in Jerusalem, gave a party in Jerusalem on Tuesday evening on the anniversary of the liberation of Prague.

Visitors at the King David Hotel yesterday included Dr. Walter Van Kirk and Dr Charles T. Leber, delegates to the conference on Arab refugees, convened in Beirut by the World Council of Churches. Dr. Van Kirk and Dr. Leber, both of New York, represented the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.

Dr. Morris Sage, chairman of the Chemists' Division of the United Israel Appeal, arrived on Sunday. Dr. Sage, a hydrologist, will confer with the health authorities while in Israel.

Mr. Sam Segal, a member of the Zionist General Council, has left for Europe and South Africa for the United Israel Appeal.

Mr R. Ginsburg, of San Marino, arrived by T.W.A. yesterday.

Mr. Y. Nedivi, Tel Aviv Town Clerk, left for London by K.L.M. yesterday on his way to the U.S. where he will spend three months on behalf of the U.J.A.

Mme. van Karnebeek, wife of The Netherlands Minister to Israel, left Israel by K.L.M. for Amsterdam yesterday, accompanied by her daughter.

The Organization Department of the Zionist Executive invites the representatives of the Zionist Organizations in the various countries, who have come to Israel for the Independence Day celebrations, to attend a meeting with the Department, which will take place tomorrow, Friday, May 11, 1951, at 10 a.m., in the Board Room of the Zionist Executive, Jerusalem.

The Sharon Hotel will be closed to the public on Saturday, May 12. A limited number of tables for lunch are still available. Kindly 'phone your reservation. The summer restaurant will be open all day.

BIRTHS

ARBIB — To Rosi, wife of Mr. A.M. Arbib, on May 8, 1951, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a daughter.

RYCUS — To Violet, wife of Jacob Rycus, on Wednesday, May 9, 1951, at the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem — a daughter.

Kidron to Join Foreign Ministry

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). —Mr. M. R. Kidron, Counsellor of the Israel Legation here, has been appointed Head of the International Organizations Division of the Foreign Ministry at Hakirya, it is reported here. Mr. Kidron, who had acted repeatedly as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Minister, will leave for Israel next month.

In Tel Aviv, the Foreign Ministry confirmed the report that Mr. Kidron would join the Ministry, but said it was unable to say what position he would occupy or whom he would replace.

Housing for Histadrut Veterans Nearly Ready

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The first tenants of the Histadrut veterans housing scheme will move into their new homes in Kiryat Shalom (Abu Kebir) within a month, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Lavon, one of the originators of the scheme, said here yesterday. He was speaking at a ceremony where priorities for 1,350 apartments were drawn. The first lottery for 210 flats was held Sunday for veterans who have been in Israel more than 25 years.

All the tenants will move into their apartments by the beginning of winter.

Mr. Lavon said that the government was now planning construction of 50,000 standard apartments within the next four years.

Haifa Public Asked to Save Water; Helpful Hints Suggested

By J. Mouchly

IN 1921, in the worst drought for very many years in southern England, the Local Government Organisation of the British Health Ministry demanded of the inhabitants in public notices that they take certain specific measures to prevent waste of water.

Last year, in New York City, posters and every other means of public address impressed upon its citizens the need of drastic economy measures during the period of acute water shortage — and the penalties of disregard of these injunctions.

Here in Israel where, unhappily, seasons with inadequate rainfall are less infrequent, the Haifa Bay Water Works, on its own initiative, inaugurated an anti-waste campaign long ago. It appealed to the public, through the medium of the press, to take a shower, for instance, instead of the customary bath, and also to afford its inspectors and staff every facility in the vitally important matter of tracing leaking cocks and valves.

This year, because of the exceptionally light rainfall, no time must be lost in taking remedial measures to prevent waste and especially leakage. It would be of inestimable benefit if all the water supply undertakings would unite, in the public interest, in organising small groups of plumbers whose function, at fixed reasonable charges, should embrace maintenance, repairs and such simple improvements as are indispensable, of their clients' sanitary installations in so far as these are served by town water.

Actual economy of water may be achieved by connecting the wash-basin to the w.c. bowl by a rubber or metal pipe and dispensing with the flush. This applies whether the w.c. is situated in the bath-room itself or in a partitioned annex. It is only necessary to put the plug in the basin whilst washing hands and finally to release the accumulated water to flush the w.c. bowl.

Delightful Amenity

Incidentally, opportunity is afforded when making this inexpensive modification, to raise at least the cold-water tap, especially in the case of the English pattern with low-set taps, to about 40 cms. above the top of the wash-basin to permit of the water flowing over the head and neck when desired, a real luxury which costs no more. When Mr. Churchill first surveyed his suite at Yalta, doubtless wondering what Joe could have that he hadn't, he encountered this delightful amenity. British designers must have forgotten that their ancestors' standard treatment of a hang-over consisted of putting the head under the pump prior to a hearty breakfast.

Where the installation comprises a high-pressure w.c. flushing apparatus and this is out-of-order, the valve itself should be removed, leaving only the handle in place. The stop-cock on such flushing apparatus can be used for flushing. Should the stop-cock be defective, remove both, and through-connect the wash-basin to the w.c. bowl.

Memorial Day, Elections, B.G. Visit in Press

The entire press devoted leading articles yesterday to Memorial Day. "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) preferred to address its devotions in another direction and in memory of another occasion: its main editorial dealt with the sixth anniversary of V-E Day and the "eternal capital of peace," namely, Moscow. A second editorial, in size a fifth of the first, disposed of Israel's own memorial observations.

"Herut's" editorial was a box at the top of the front page instead of in the usual place on Page 2.

A number of papers printed second editorials on other subjects as well. "Ha'aretz (independent) discusses the danger of delay in the pre-election arrangements and urges the need for holding the elections on the day set by the Knesset. The parties, which are cooperating in the local and national election committees, must demonstrate "that they are not merely propaganda instruments," but can place at the disposal of the public the necessary volunteer workers, and this immediately.

"Davar" (Histadrut) and "Herut" deal with the elections to the Zionist Congress. "Davar" warns against any concession to the demands of the General Zionists and Mizrahi for the publication of a master voters' list, which would in effect mean the postponement of the Congress until next year. The paper recalls that the General Zionists' boycott of the elections to the last Elected Assembly did not impair the Va'ad Leumi's efficacy.

B.G. in Washington

"Herut," on the other hand, considers that these two parties' abstinence from the elections would deal "a mortal blow" to the Zionist Organisation and Congress.

NUMBERS 501, 502

The 501st and 502nd settlements founded by the settlement departments of the Zionist Organization will go on the land near Gezer at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Ben Gurion's address at the National Press Club in Washington received varying treatment in the press. The handling of the "theocracy in Israel" question was typical.

"Davar" covered the address rather fully, but omitted to inform its readers of Mr. Ben Gurion's use of the "Divine justice" phrase, contenting itself with the "no theocratic rule" half of his answer.

"Hatsofeh" (Mizrahi) gave scanty coverage to the address, limiting itself (except for one sentence on Israel's peace aims) to the theocracy question. The paper quoted the reply in full, but changed Mr. Ben Gurion's phrase to "no autocratic rule."

"Kol Ha'am" reported the occasion amply, but omitted any mention of the theocracy question.

"Al Hamishmar" relegated the Prime Minister's address to the back page. No mention was made of the theocracy question.

"Haboker" gave the Prime Minister the honour of a small item on the front-page, reporting his meetings with Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson. There was no mention of the address at the National Press Club.

"Herut" gave Mr Ben Gurion three inches of space.

"Ha'aretz" gave the fullest report of the National Press Club address.

Abu Ghosh Appeals

Yousef Abu Ghosh, sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Jerusalem District Court on Monday for the attempted murder of Abdul Salem, yesterday filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. Application for release on bail was refused by the President of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Smoira.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.
TEL AVIV: 43.9, 33.3 & 522 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Service. 6.05 Marches (R). 7.15 Choirs (R). 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.30 Excerpts from Handel's Oratorios (R). 9.15 Message to Children by Minister of Education and Culture. 9.45 "A Year of Progress." 10.30 Reception of the Diplomatic Corps at the President's Home at Rehovot. 11.00 Songs and Dances. 12.00 Reception for War Invalids at the Tel Aviv Municipality. 12.15 "Hallel" Prayers (R). 12.30 Religious Service from the "Yeshurun" Synagogue, Jerusalem. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Reports & Announcements. 3.15 Songs (R). 3.30 Army Parade in Jerusalem. 5.00 Reports of the I.A.F. Display. 6.15 "One Year of Broadcasts to Immigrants from Yemen." 6.15 Reports & Announcements. 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Reports of the Naval Display. 7.45 Bible Reading. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Commentaries. 8.45 Haifa Choral Festival. 9.15 "Achievements of Three Years." 9.45 Songs (R). 10.30 Folk Dances (R). 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. Yiddish; 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 7.40 p.m. French; 8.00 p.m. Turkish; 8.15 p.m. Persian.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 12.15 Israel's Independence Day. 12.45 "Mission and Dedication" by D. Ben Gurion.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 24.92 M.): 7.30 News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 The Tune of the Week. 7.48 London Letter.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (200, 234 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 Navy Programme. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Guest in the Studio. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 News. 8.40 Interlude. 8.45 Literary Quiz. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9-9.30 p.m. (13.55, 13.86, 17.01 & 19.07 M. from U.S.A.; 19.60 & 25.36 M. from Tangiers).

ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 6
TEL AVIV: Tonight, at 8.30
SERIES 4

The Hebrew National OPERA
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, May 15, 8.30 p.m.
Faust
Conductor: G. SINGER

THE NEW JERUSALEM CONSERVATOIRE AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Under the supervision of the Department of Education, Ministry of Education and Culture
Director: P. BEN-HAIM.
EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS
for piano and violin will be awarded to candidates from 17 years and up who will win the contest on July 3. The Director of Musical Studies, of the Ministry of Education and Culture, will be among the Judges



Russia Recognized by I.O.C.

Russia was recognized last Monday by the International Olympic Committee, meeting in Vienna, and now becomes eligible to take part in the Olympic Games.

The acceptance of the Soviet Union came at the first session of the three-day annual meeting of the I.O.C. It was understood that the Executive Committee of the body, which heard a Russian delegation ask for membership, had suggested to the full Committee that the Russians were familiar with the Olympic rules and had agreed to abide by them.

The decision means that the Soviet Union will be expected to take part in the 1952 Winter Games, which start at Oslo on Febuary 14, and at the Summer Games at Helsinki in July and August 1952.

Russia must still join a number of individual sports Federations if she plans to take part in the full Olympic programme. Russia now belongs to about 10 sports Federations, including track and field and swimming. Russian teams are now taking part in the European Basketball Championships at Paris and the European Boxing Championships at Milan.

South Africans Scrape Draw

With only one wicket standing, the South African touring cricket team scraped through to a draw against Yorkshire at Bradford on Tuesday. In a thrilling finish Mann, in the visiting team as a bowler, held out while the victory-hungry Yorkshiremen strained to gain the all-important wicket. It would have meant the first Yorkshire win over South Africa for many years.

Yorkshire hit up 214 for four wickets declared in their opening innings and dismissed South Africa for only 76 runs in the visitors' reply, forcing the follow-on. Appleyard was the most successful local bowler taking six wickets for 38 runs, with Wardle capturing three for 25 runs. With 138 runs to make to avoid an innings defeat, the South Africans ran into a fine spell of bowling by Truman, supported by Wardle, and moved slowly to 86 runs for nine wickets when stumps were drawn, to give them a draw. Truman took five wickets for 19 runs, while Wardle, who was on all day and bowled 26 overs, 15 of which were maidens, had an analysis of four wickets for 32 runs. A.K.

Hadraha Win Military Field Run

Hadraha won the Military Field Run championship over 3,000 metres recently, timing 11 minutes 27.9 seconds. Nahal were second in 11:50.9. A Cup was presented to the winning team, while the individual runners were given gold medals. Nahal's team members received a silver medal.

T.A. BEAT ZAGREB AT TENNIS

Tel Aviv Maccabi Tennis Club defeated Zagreb Tennis Club by 2-1 in an inter-City match recently. The Israel players won their singles but went down in the doubles. Results were: Buntman beat Zarif, 6/3, 7/5; Appel beat Viert, 6/3, 1/6, 6/2; Zarif and Viert beat Buntman and Appel, 6/1, 6/3. The winners were presented with a Special Cup donated by Dr. Spiers.

In an Israel Tennis League match over the week-end, Mt. Carmel Tennis Club gained a 6-3 win over Tel Aviv Maccabi North.

Mizra Win Amiram Shield

Mizra Hapoel won the Amiram Shield for youth when they beat Tel Aviv Hatzvi Hapoel by 37-33, after leading 16-15 at halftime, in a basketball tournament over the week-end. Six teams, from Mizra, Hatzvi, Bet Alpha, Ofir and two from B.M.A., took part.

Rehovot Gain "Hanoflim" Cup

Rehovot Maccabi gained the "Hanoflim," Cup for Maccabi youth basketball teams held in Rishon Le Zion over the week-end. They beat Ramat Gan Maccabi by 17 points to 14 in the final after a two-group preliminary.

The earlier results were: 1st Group Ramat Gan beat Ness Ziona, 29-27; and Petah Tikva, 27-19. Ness Ziona beat Petah Tikva, 10-7. 2nd Group: Rehovot beat Ramatayim, 30-20; and B.M.A., 24-20. B.M.A. beat Rishon Le'Zion, 20-18; and Ramatayim, 18-11. Rishon Le'Zion beat Rehovot, 25-24; and Ramatayim, 38-7.

Prince Appointed Official Driver

Prince Birabongse, of Siam, who races under the name of Prince "Bira," and Reg Parnell, 39-year-old veteran, have been appointed official drivers for B.R.M. Grand Prix cars for the 1951 season.

British Racing Motors Limited, who made the announcement, pulled off a surprise in naming Prince "Bira," who usually has driven Italian Maseratis in big European races. The company, which sponsors the B.R.M., said that in the early part of the season it would only have two cars ready for racing but it hoped that a team of three would be entered for some race.

Directors of B.R.M. Ltd. said that it is intended to run in as many Grand Prix races as possible this year, but that cars would not appear until they are raceworthy. Recently the luckless B.R.M. was in pieces at Bourne in Lincolnshire (England), where it was built.

In its first public appearance in the International Trophy Race at Silverstone last year, the B.R.M. failed to get off the starting line in its heat and was pushed off the track in a race won by Italy's Guiseppe Farina with the Argentinian, Juan Fangio, second.

Excited Football Fan Dies At Match

MILAN, Wednesday, (Reuter).—A 48-year-old spectator died of a heart attack during the football match between Italy and Yugoslavia here this week. Doctors said "too much excitement" affected his weak heart.

The match ended in a goalless draw.

"Spurs" Beaten In Festival Game

Tottenham Hotspur, the champions of the First Division of the English Football League, lost a mid-week Festival of Britain soccer match by 1-0 to Austria F.C.

Glasgow Rangers gained the Glasgow Charity Cup on the same day, beating Partick Thistle 2-0 in the final.

Lacey Captains Ryder Side

Arthur Lacey has been selected non-playing captain and manager of the British Ryder Cup golf team to play the United States in the professional international match at Pinehurst, North Carolina, between November 2-4.

Lacey played for Britain against the U.S. between 1933 and 1937. He is the chairman of the Professional Golfers Association.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TEL AVIV: British, 17 Allenby, 4558; Greenberg, 46 King George, 2643; Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 4264; Hovevei Zion, 38 Hovevei Zion, 6533. JAFFA: Rubowitz, 38 1st St., Jaffa.

HAIFA: Geula, 13 Hermon, 4584; Maser, 17 Garden, German Colony, 4733.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON WEDNESDAY

Uffington Court, Br., cement, gen. cargo. Heron II, Gr., gen. cargo, cement. Boreland, Sw., loading citrus. LaGuardia, U.S., passengers, gen. cargo. Buntas, Tur., passengers. Corinthian, Br., gen. cargo. Piast, Pol., eggs, gen. cargo. Skogaland, Sw., gen. cargo, wood. Kotka, Fin., bagged cargo. Annunciada, Sw., wheat. Angelina, It., wood. Kedmah, Is., gen. cargo. Steel Inventor, U.S., gen. cargo. Galilah, Is., being repaired. Audun, Nor., gen. cargo, iron. Subasi, Tur., wood. Miriam, Is., being repaired. San Antonio, It., compl. unloading. Hamored, Is., compl. unloading. Gavriel, Is., waiting to offload. San Michele, It., loading salvaged iron. Machete, It., waiting to offload. Bil, Tur.

SHIPS EXPECTED

9.5: Karamemet, wood. Uygur, wood. Negolachari, iron, cement, gen. cargo. Hector, gen. cargo. Hadar, gen. cargo. Misex, gen. cargo.
10.5: Cambodia, copra, gen. cargo.
11.5: Champollion, Passengers, tourists.
14.5: Exerment, gen. cargo, mail. Koklukol, cement.
15.5: Expeditor, gen. cargo, mail.

STOCK MARKET
TEL AVIV

MAY 9.	Buyers	Sellers
Government Loans		
5% due 30.9.55	100	100½
5% due 31.12.53	100½	101½
Pop. 49-59 (IL.10)	99½	100
ditto (IL.20)	99½	100½
Bk. Leumi Le'Israel		
"A" Ord. Sh.	180	—
3% Nat. Loan		
1948/53 (IL.10)	—	144
(large)	—	136
A.P.B. Invest		
4% Deba. 50/70	111½	112
4% Deba. 51/71	112	—
4% Deba. 60/73	111	112½
4½% Pref. Shares	114½	115½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/63	93½	93½
4% Debs. 49/64	91½	92½
4% Debs. 58/66	91½	92½
4% Debs. 55/70	92½	93½
6% Pref. Sh.	112½	113½
Ord. Sh.	118	119
Bizur Debs.		
4% 46/56	91½	92½
4% 52/66 reg.	92½	93½
Nir. Ltd.		
4% Debs. 37/51	99½	—
4% Debs. 39/59	91	92
5% Pref. Sh.	73	74
4% Pref. Sh	71	72
4½% Pref. Sh. reg.	68½	69½
Pass Debs.		
4% 42/63	97	98
4% 40/64	97½	98½
Inva Ltd.		
5% Debs. 40/51	96½	97½
P.L.D.C.		
6% Pref. Sh.	119	120
Ord. Sh.	199½	200½
Afr.-Pal. Inv.		
Ord. Sh.	143	144
Rassco		
4% Debs. 41/55	96½	97½
4% Debs. 47/61	91½	92½
4% Debs. 56/63	93½	94½
6% Pref. Ord. Sh.	112½	113½
Mort.-Sav. Bk.		
5% Debs. 50/65	97½	98½
Potash		
6% Pref. Sh.	20/-	20/6
"A" Ord. Sh.	21/-	21/9
Pal. Electric		
Ord. Sh. (Ldn.)	41/9	42/6
Israel Issue	—	42/9
Jer. Electric		
Ord. Sh. (Ldn.)	33/6	—
Mekoroth Ltd.		
5% Pref. Sh.	77	78
Ata		
4% 'B' Pref. Sh.	134	135
4% 'C' Pref. Sh.	134	135
Ord. Sh. 'B' reg.	130	131
Keer		
5½% Pref. Sh. reg.	82½	83½
S.A. Binyan		
Ord. Sh.	98	99
Pal. Ctr. Trade		
5% Pref. Sh.	93½	94½
Hamashbir Fin.		
4½% Debs. 47/61	96½	97½
"Atid" Navig.		
5% Debs. 50/60	—	76
Pal. Beaver Bd.		
Ser. 1	8.425	8.525
Ser. 2	8.350	8.450
Ser. 3	9.225	9.325a)

Note a) ex-coupon.

STATE OF ISRAEL

מדינת ישראל

Notices to the Public No. 1

TO ALL DRIVERS

In the light of the serious tyre shortage, drivers must exert the utmost care regarding same with the approach of summer in order to use their tyres as long as possible.

1. Test the air pressure in your tyres (when cold) and follow the factory's instructions; 2. Don't overload your vehicle; 3. Do not travel at such speed as will cause your tyres to overheat; 4. Stop from time to time during an extended trip and give your tyres a chance to cool off; 5. Slow up on approaching a turn. 6. Avoid friction with the kerbstone; 7. Drive carefully on bad roads; 8. Keep your tyres clean by using oils and grease; 9. See to the exact direction of the front wheels; 10. See to the exact direction of the brakes; 11. Remove all gravel and stones from your tyres; 12. Repair all damages immediately; 13. Stop your car immediately when when you feel a puncture; 14. Drive cautiously; 14. Park your vehicle in the shade; 16. Change the position of your tyres, especially the reserve tyre, every 5,000 km.

REGISTRATION FOR NURSING COURSES

Registration of students for Nurses Schools for the academic year beginning in September has begun throughout the country and applicants should contact their choice. 1.) Jerusalem: Hadassah Nurses School, St. Joseph's Bldg., Rehov Hanevi'im, P.O.B. 499, Tel. 4343; Shaarei Zedek Hospital Nurses School, Romema, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 7005, Tel. 4043; 2). Tel Aviv: Assuta Hospital Nurses School, Rehov Cordova-Jabotinsky, Tel. 4241; Hayarkon Government Hospital Nurses School, Sh'khunat Hayarkon, Tel. 3496; Hadassah Municipal Hospitals Nurses School, 8 Rehov Balfour, Tel. 4255; Sarafand Government Hospital Nurses School, Tel. 6591; 3). Haifa: Haifa Government Hospital Nurses School, Bat Galim, Tel. 4261; Rothschild Municipal Hospital Nurses School, P.O.B. 940, Sderot Wingate, Haifa, Tel. 4481; 4). Kupat Holim: Beilinson Hospital Nurses School, Emek Central Hospital Nurses School: apply to Central Kupat Holim, 14 Rehov Ben Ami, Tel Aviv, Tel. 4591.

Conditions: A. Certificate indicating completion of six classes secondary school (new immigrants who hold no such certificates will be permitted to sit for special entrance examinations). B. Age: 17½-30 years of age. C. Good health. D. Natural inclination to care for the sick. Period of studies —3 years. During the course of study, students are exempt from military service and the three years' study are considered as one year's service.

MATRIC EXAMS FOR EXTERNISTS

1. Written: The examinations will be held in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Affula, at one and the same time and will begin at 9 a.m. Wednesday, 9th Sivan: Hebrew composition and literature (limited programme) Monday, 14th Sivan: Bible. Thursday, 17th Sivan: History. Monday 21st Sivan: English, French, and Russian (as prime foreign languages). Friday, 25th Sivan: Mathematics. Sunday, 27th Sivan: Arabic, French, Russian and Italian (sixth subject). Monday, 28th Sivan: Hebrew grammar. Tuesday, 29th Sivan: Physics. Thursday, 1st Tammuz: Biology. Sunday, 4th Tammuz: Chemistry and local geography.

2. Oral. Jerusalem: 30th Sivan: Literature and Talmud. Friday, 2nd Tammuz: Talmud—extensive course. Tel Aviv: Wednesday, 30th Sivan: Talmud—extensive course. Thursday, Friday, 1st, 2nd Tammuz: Literature and Talmud. Wednesday, 7th Tammuz: Literature and Talmud, Talmud—extensive course.

Every candidate will receive special notification regarding the time and place of every examination.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-1; 3.6: New acquisitions from Germany and France, including works and books illustrated by French artists. Exhibit of the Month: Magnasco Painting: Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-7: Paintings & Drawings by Jerusalem Artists: Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

10-4: Retrospective Exhibition Albert Marquet,; Tel Aviv Museum. 8.30 p.m. "Juno and the Peacock;" Chamber Theatre; Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.
10 a.m.-9 p.m.: Touring Stamp Exhibition: Beth Maccabi, Rehov Herzl.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
EDEN: Annie Get Your Gun.
EDISON: Cactus Creek.
ORION: The Bishop's Wife (3, 7, 9 p.m.).
SEMADAR: Wrzos (7, 9 p.m.).
STUDIO: La Belle et La Bette.
ZION: Under Capricorn (3.30 and 7 p.m.)

Haifa Cinemas

CARMEL: Streets of Laredo.

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THE ISRAEL BALLET THEATRE
GRAND OPENING
Tonight — Ashdot Yaakov
Tomorrow — Galilee district
May 12 — Opening of the Amphitheatre of Nahariya.
May 15 — Beit Ha'am Hall, Kiryat Hayim
May 16 — Armon Theatre, Haifa
May 17 — Rama Hall, Ramat Gan

PARNASSUS
TALLEY BEATTY
and his group in the
NEGRO BALLET TROPICANA
Haifa, Amphitheatre TONIGHT, at 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Kfar Saba Mon., May 14, 8.30 p.m.
Jerusalem, Edison Tues., May 15, 9 p.m.
Jaffa, "Jaffacr" Thurs., May 17, 9 p.m.
See posters for sale of tickets

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כי שרית עם אלהים ועם אנשים ותוכל.
"To be or not to be, that's the question"
THAT IS THE FEELING WITH WHICH WE GREET THE WHOLE COUNTRY ON THE
INDEPENDENCE DAY
EDEN CAFE — RESTAURANT PASTRY SHOP
The Centre in the very Centre of

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	—	13	26	28
Hakirya	73	15	25	28
Lydda	62	11	28	31
Jerusalem	33	14	26	28
Beersheba	54	11	31	34

Forecast: Hamsinic, with high and medium clouds which will form gradually and increase.

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

• • •

Currency in circulation rose by IL.600,000 last week, reaching IL.84,067,738,500 at the close of banking business yesterday. The rise followed the increase of Treasury bills by IL.600,000, from IL.23,760,000 to IL.24,360,000.

• • •

For selling 102 kilos of meat a year ago, Israel Filler, of Migdal Gad, was sentenced to one month in prison by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday. Ya'acov Siborsky, of Jaffa, who purchased the meat and resold it at IL.1 per kilo was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

• • •

Hamekasher bus route changes have been announced. The former No. 7 bus is now No. 6, and will run from King George Avenue past the Power Station, through Baka's to the Talpiot immigrants' camp; and will not pass the railway station or Deir Abu Tor. No. 7 will run past the railway station to Talpiot and Arnona, via Deir Abu Tor and Allenby Barracks.

Mixed Mood In Capital

Jerusalem was a city of mixed moods yesterday, solemnly commemorating the war dead while preparing for Independence Day festivities and offering Thanksgiving prayers. At seven in the morning, as workers put the finishing touches to the decorations in Zion Square with flags and greens, two soldiers took their posts in front of the eternal light which had been set up in Magen David Adom Square in memory of those who fell in the War of Liberation before the founding of the State.

The guards were changed at regular intervals until two minutes before seven yesterday evening, when the blasts of a siren heralded the two minutes of silence which marked the end of Memorial Day. Soon after, crowds poured into the streets around Zion Square.

In the morning, the writing of the Memorial Scroll for the Community of Israel (Klal Israel) was begun in the Ministry for Religious Affairs. Rabbi J. L. Maimon, the Minister for Religious Affairs, and Chief Rabbis I. H. Herzog and B. Z. Uziel inscribed the first letters of Genesis "In the Beginning God Created."

The Scroll was transferred to Mount Zion in the late afternoon at a ceremony opened with Thanksgiving psalms in the Ashkenazic and Yemenite styles. Rabbi S. Z. Kahane, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, added more letters to the Scroll, as did representatives of the congregations of Cochin and Persia. After the Flag of the Ingathering of the Exiles was raised, these present entered the Tomb of David, where a third Torah crown — one of those rescued from the communities of Europe — was placed on the Tomb. It is planned to add one crown at Independence Day each year. The three long blasts of the shofar (ram's horn), concluding the ceremony, blended with the pealing of the Dormition carillon striking the hour of six. (The Scroll will be completed at Succot, 1952, the end of the Shmitah year). At six o'clock some 300 Jerusalem Haganah veterans assembled at Meir Grove in Katamon, where a memorial was unveiled for the 14 men who fell in the defence of southern Jerusalem.

At 6.30, the members of Hapoel who had run a relay from Tel Aviv, arrived at the Menorah Club ahead of Maccabi, Elizur and Betar, who arrived in that order.

LYDDA AIRPORT SETS RECORD

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday (ITIM). — A new air record was set up here during April when nearly 30,000 passengers were handled at the airport as against 23,000 in March. Of the April figure 25,444 entered Israel, 2,607 left and 2,456 passed through in transit.

The number of landings and take-offs registered at the Airport rose from 676 in March to 771 in April.

Other Festivities

PETAH TIKVA. — Lighting of bonfires in the border settlements started the Independence Day celebrations here. A procession of 700 Gadna members staged a torch parade through the main streets and dancing was started by Hapoel and Maccabi teams in Kikar Pinsker. The cornerstone of a Municipal building, which is to serve as a museum for the fallen, was laid in Rehov Trumpeldor in the afternoon.

NATHANYA. — A large crowd gathered at the Nathanya military cemetery at midday to attend the memorial meeting for the war dead. The crowd which included members of the bereaved families and Haganah veterans was addressed briefly by Mayor O. Ben-Ami and Mr. D. Reznik, District Representative. A guard of honour fired a volley over the flower-strewn graves. During the afternoon soldiers visited the Bet Lidd ma'bara where a special celebration was held. An Army spokesman expressed the hope that by next Independence Day the residents of the ma'bara would be in their permanent homes.

EVEN YEHUDA. — A memorial to the ten war dead of Even Yehuda was unveiled in the afternoon at a ceremony attended by the Chairman of the Local Council, Mr. Yehuda Behar, and Mr. D. Reznik, District Representative.

Lucky Day

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — "It is your luck that today is the eve of Independence Day, and I am therefore fining you IL.25 instead of imposing a three-month prison sentence," Magistrate B. Giladi told Yosef Goldman, 21, of Tel Aviv, here today.

Goldman was found guilty of having insulted a traffic policeman who had asked him for his identity card last month.

Two Men Saved

REHOVOT, Wednesday.—Two workmen engaged in canalization work were saved today by the prompt action of soldiers, police and the local fire brigade after a four-metre deep trench caved in on them.

Their heads were uncovered after 15 minutes of frantic digging, and they were pulled out an hour and a half after the accident. Both were sent home after receiving first aid.

750 Tons' Sulphur Allotted to Israel

POST Reporter

Israel has been allocated 750 tons of sulphur, with a promise of 500 tons more, by the international sulphur pool for the current quarter year running from April through June, Government sources announced in Jerusalem. It was said that Israel was fortunate to be granted this allocation in view of the world shortage.

The sulphur, which is needed badly here, will be used almost exclusively for the production of superphosphate fertilizers. The lion's share of the consignment will be used for conversion into sulphuric acid, which is in turn used in the production of superphosphates. A Ministry of Trade and Industry official said the 750 tons would be sufficient for three months.

Congress Voting To Be on Schedule

The Zionist elections will take place as scheduled, Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, stated yesterday in a telegram sent to General Zionist and the Mizrahi leaders who had demanded the setting up of voting lists before the balloting.

Mr. Locker pointed out that an impartial committee had unanimously declared the preparation of such a list to be impossible under the circumstances, and said that the demands of the two parties would amount to the postponement of the elections. The elections are to take place on May 29.

19 of 20 Regional Election Groups Chosen

Nineteen of the 20 Regional Election Committees were elected at a meeting of the Central Elections Committee held in Jerusalem this week.

The budget proposals submitted by the Chairman were discussed and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up details. Another sub-committee was also set up to investigate the possibility of speeding up the distribution of identity cards to voters. A meeting of the Chairmen of the Regional Councils with the participation of the Chairman of the Central Elections Committee is to be held at Hakirya on Sunday to discuss the preparation of election lists.

Eban Cites 20 Syrian Assaults— Khoury Denies Accusation

LAKE SUCCESS, Wednesday (Reuter). — The operation of Syrian forces in the demilitarized zone constituted a violation of the Armistice Agreement, Mr. Aba Eban told the Security Council on Tuesday. It was his duty to affirm that Syrian armed forces had established themselves in the demilitarized zone and had made 20 skilful military assaults on Israel territory leaving Syrian uniformed dead on that territory.

"If that does not constitute aggression then there is no such thing as aggression," Mr. Eban declared.

The Security Council accepted a four-nation resolution ordering a cease-fire by 10-0, with Russia abstaining.

Explaining that some weeks ago the Israel Government became aware of Syrian army orders to arm civilians in the area, Mr. Eban gave details of Syrian military equipment found on the battle ground and checked by U.N. observers. He declared that "once the U.N. succeeds in enforcing the withdrawal of all armed forces from the demilitarized zone, orders will be issued for a cease-fire."

Mr. Eban expressed "profound uneasiness" about the standard of observation on the part of U.N. observers and referred to the "virtual breakdown" of U.N. machinery at the crucial time.

Faris Bey el Khoury (Syria) said the Israel delegate had made "false accusations" against Syria and he referred to U.N. reports which said that no Syrian regular forces had been seen in the demilitarized zone. He declared that the Israelis had had plenty of time to collect so-called Syrian military equipment and strew it around the battle area to be shown five days later to U.N. observers.

Syrian Claims

Faris Bey also denied that Syria had any desire to occupy any part of the demilitarized zone. "Syria considers that during the armistice period all claims to any sector of the demilitarized zone are held in abeyance," he said. He declared that Israel had made a "fictitious complaint" that the Arabs had opened fire on Israel workers. They did this to justify their attempts to grab the Arab lands.

Faris Bey said for a solution of the present problem his Government asked for the following:

1) Stoppage of work in the demilitarized zone pending an understanding between the parties concerned.
2) Immediate return of Arab inhabitants to their homes in the Arab villages in the demilitarized zone.
3) Payment by Israel of adequate indemnity to Arabs for losses incurred in the demilitarized zone.
4) Withdrawal of all military and paramilitary forces from the demilitarized zone.

Faris Bey read a message from his Government which warned that if the Security Council did not take a firm stand on the present issue Syria would be bound to resort "to the last means at their disposal."

He proposed an amendment to the Joint resolution which called for the withdrawal of all military and para-military forces from the demilitarised zone and assured the "safe return of Syrian inhabitants" in the area.

Text of Motion

The text of the Joint resolution passed on Tuesday read:—

The Security Council:

1) Recalling its resolutions of July 15, 1948; August 11, 1949; November 17, 1950;

2) Noting with concern that fighting has broken out in and around the demilitarized zone established by the Syrian-Israel General Armistice Agreement of July 20, 1949 and that fighting is continuing despite the cease-fire order of the Acting Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization issued on May 4, 1951;

3) Calls upon the parties or persons in the areas concerned to cease fighting and brings to the attention of the parties their obligations under article two, paragraph four of the Charter of the U.N. and the Security Council's resolution of July 15, 1948 and their commitments under the General Armistice Agreement and accordingly calls upon them to comply with these obligations and commitments.

The Israeli delegation proposed the following amendment:

Add after the words "Cease Fire" the words "and to withdraw all military and para-military forces which have penetrated into the demilitarized zone."

U.K. Embarrassed Over Huleh Dispute

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday. — No editorial comment has appeared yet upon the Syrian border conflict, a fact not wholly due to other preoccupations. There is some reluctance to take sides in a dispute which Whitehall plainly regards as another embarrassment. For there is still a strong chance that Britain will obtain control of the Eastern Mediterranean under the plans now being formulated to establish a unified command.

Neither Turkey nor Greece are particularly happy about this scheme, and anything tending to antagonize the other Mediterranean countries is therefore doubly unwelcome. Thus, the establishment of a common front by the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey in the Security Council discussions on the flare-up between Israel and Syria was greeted here with relief.

Certainly there is no longer any tendency to play the "Protector of Islam." This policy seems to have died with Mr. Bevin and the recent outbursts in Cairo have given the final quietus to it. The inclusion of Turkey among the guarantors of the status quo is regarded here as a possible precedent to giving Ankara a larger say in the defence policies of the region. Any initiative in this direction would presumably come from the American side.

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). —The Israel Minister, Mr. Eliahu Elath, today called on Mr. R.J. Baulker, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. It is understood that the developments along the Israel-Syrian frontier were discussed.

POLICE SHOOT AT SPANISH STRIKERS

PAMPLONA, Spain, Wednesday (AP).—Police fired at a demonstrating crowd of strikers here today, badly wounding five, and arrested 50 "instigators" of the strike which began as a demonstration against the high cost of living.

European Nations Urge Export Ban

STRASBOURG, Wednesday (Reuter). — Fourteen parliamentary representatives of ten West European countries called here yesterday for effective measures to prevent the export of strategic materials to Russia and her associated states. They made this move during an economic debate in the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly. At the same time three British parliamentarians put forward plans for meeting the European raw materials shortage and boosting her production.

Mr. Maurice Edelman (Labour), called for an Atlantic Resources Council which would seek to reduce raw material prices and stabilize commodity markets. Lord Layton, the liberal economist, proposed a European budget under Marshall plan auspices to cover the allocation of scarce raw materials.

Mr. Julian Amery (Conservative) suggested a common European currency to be linked to sterling and a preferential trading area joining the Commonwealth and Britain to the Continent of Europe.

Cyprus Turks Split Over Their Mufti

By Shahe Guebenlian, POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Wednesday. — A major rift in the Turkish Community here has developed over attacks on the Government-appointed Mufti for the Turks of Cyprus, Yacub Jelol Menzildjioglou, who has written to the Governor of Cyprus requesting the Government to curb anti-Mufti articles appearing in one section of the Turkish press here.

The press campaign follows intense criticism by some Cyprus Turks of the Mufti's "anti-modernist" attitude and his alleged stand against Ataturk reforms in Turkey itself. The Turkish National Front party has brought matters to a head by cabling the Turkish President, Jelal Bayar, to recall the Mufti, who was originally appointed by the Government here through the offices of the Turkish Government and the British Ambassador in Ankara.

Yesterday, the pro-Mufti Istiklal Party cabled the Turkish President Bayar pledging support and respect for the Mufti.

J.P.A. REACHES £1m.

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). —The Joint Palestine Appeal reached half-way to its target of £2m. today after a campaign of only 100 days.

The administrative committee, headed by Mr. J. Sieff, is confident that the target will be attained this year. The general level of the contributions is higher than last year and the first £1m. was contributed by 9,000 donors, while another 9,000 are still to be reached. Some London groups gave more than at any time since 1948, while among provincial cities Manchester was particularly successful.

Cables in Brief

SENTENCED. — Milosh Markovitch, a high-ranking officer in the wartime Chetniks under General Mihailovitch, has been found guilty of war crimes and sentenced by a Belgrade court to be shot.

ACCIDENT. — Four children were killed and three others critically injured near Bari, Italy, on Tuesday night when a landmine they were trying to dismantle exploded.

CANDIDATE. — Pakistan has informed the U.N. that she would be a candidate for the Security Council this year when India and Yugoslavia are due to retire.

CONCESSIONS. — Sweeping new tariff concessions on many articles, ranging from metals in short supply within the U.S. to certain foods, have been granted by the U.S. to 17 countries, including those of the Russian bloc.

RIOT. — Two persons were stabbed to death in a Hindu-Moslem riot in Bombay's northern industrial district on Tuesday night.

SUPPLY. — Mr. Richard Stokes, the British Cabinet Minister responsible for getting raw materials for industry, left for Washington yesterday to discuss supply questions.

U.S. Businessmen Urge Economic Aid

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Committee for Economic Development, an organization of U.S. business leaders, today urged the U.S. Government to continue economic aid to Western Europe, besides providing direct military support.

"Next to the failure to rearm, the costliest error the U.S. and is allies could make in the next few years would be to act as though rearmament and security were synonymous," the Committee said, adding the U.S. must take the lead in fighting inflation at home and in Europe.

Among the steps it said the U.S. should take was a "thorough reform of the grossly inefficient and inequitable taxation systems of some of the continental countries."

$5,000 Will Feed The Pigeons

CHICAGO, Wednesday (UP). A wealthy widow has left $5,000 to feed the pigeons along Michigan Avenue and $10,000 to care for and eventually bury her pet dog.

She was Mrs. Emily Hulbert, 90, widow of a banker.

APPRECIATING A NEW IDEA

Our young State is ambitious — also in the artistic field. If we export handicrafts in order to realize the necessary foreign exchange, we must adapt Israel ideas to the world's taste.

Taking this viewpoint, the invention of Messrs. "BIJOU," 48 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, is highly interesting. Living flowers, grown on Israel soil, form the central part of a new Israel ornament.

The first pin of this kind was sent as gift to Mrs. B. Truman, the wife of the American President. A letter of thanks from America's First Lady was received a few days ago, in which the Messrs. "BIJOU" model is acknowledged and highly appreciated.

The beautiful model and a photo copy of the letter are exhibited in the show window of Messrs. "BIJOU," 48 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

(Advt.)

Mapam Objection To Harris 'Political'

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — Mr. David Ben Gurion ascribed as "political" the objections of a Mapam Knesset member to the service of an American army officer in the Israel Army during the War of Liberation, according to an exchange of letters accepted as evidence in the District Court here today.

The letters referred to Mr. Fred Harris who has been charged with being an "American spy" by the defence in the criminal libel trial of the Communist newspaper "Kol Ha'am" in the District Court here.

The defence had introduced the correspondence in an effort to help prove the allegedly libellous charge of the Communist newspaper that Mr. Ben Gurion was a "traitor to his nation and the working class."

In his reply to Mr. I. Ben Aharon, the Mapam Knesset member, Mr. Ben Gurion likened Mr. Harris with Colonel David Marcus, the U.S. officer who was killed during the War of Liberation. Mr. Harris had advised the Army on the construction of all fortifications and was completely trustworthy, the Prime Minister said in his letter. His only "sin" appeared to be that he was "born an American.. and knew more than those who attempted to besmirch him," Mr. Ben Gurion continued. The letter then went on to criticize Mr. Ben Aharon and his backers for their "anti-American attitude," which gave rise to the present charges. Today's session was devoted to a cross-examination of the principal defence witness, Mr. S. Mikunis, the Communist leader.

IL.10,000 Damage Suit Filed Against Egged

A IL.10,000 suit against the Egged bus cooperative was filed by Mr. and Mrs. A. Nishlik, of Jerusalem, in the District Court yesterday. The claim is for damages resulting from the death of their 20-year-old daughter Sarah who was injured in an Egged bus that overturned on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv route last October. She died later in hospital.

The plaintiffs claim that the accident occurred through the negligence of the driver, Mr. Haim Pettel.

Miss Nischlik, 20, had been a teacher in Ramat Gan and had supported them to the extent of IL.40 per month, the parents said.

Mr. E. Meridor and Mr. J. Balzac will appear for the plaintiffs.

Ration News

HAIFA & SAMARIA DISTRICT: Coffee and Tea: 120 grams pure coffee or 100 grams tea, or 60 grams coffee and 50 grams tea for adults. Sadi 1, Sadi 2. Oil: 300 grams (April ration). Sugar: One kilogram (April ration). Additional 500 grams for children under two. Bosh 10. Jam: 200 grams, no coupons. Biscuits: adults 150 grams, children under 18, 250 grams, no coupons. [illegible]

Haifa Parade

(Continued from Page One)

fa port loaded on its truck a crane from which some cases of oranges were dangling.

The Harish Company included one of its giant earth-moving machines. Tableaux of housing were shown by Rassco and Amidar, and the National Institutions showed their achievements in afforestation and setting up new settlements.

Between the trucks drove a brand new limousine of Kaiser-Frazer.

Fireworks from Town Hall, bonfires on top of Mt. Carmel and torch processions delighted Haifa youth at dusk when a military parade was held in Town Hall Square for war veterans and recipients of the Service Medal. They heard an address by the Mayor, Mr. Aba Hushi, and later marched past the Area Commander, Aloof-Mishne Nehemia Brosh, who took the salute.

Cabinet Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

time the Regulations legally expire on June 10.

The proposal on foreign currency control also covers gold transactions, while the Ports and Railway amendments concern the storing of goods in emergencies. The Cabinet further recommended minor technical changes in the Electoral Law, at the request of the Central Electoral Board.

The Cabinet also authorized the Minister of Labour to submit to the Knesset the report of the International Labour Organization's 32nd session, which was held in June, 1949, when Israel was accepted as a member. This is in accordance with the I.L.O. laws, which provide that a new member nation must present the organization's constitution and its last report to the country's legislative body.

DR. SILVER IN JERUSALEM

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, General Zionist leader in the United States, came to Jerusalem yesterday afternoon for the Independence Day celebrations. A convoy of cars met the visitor at the approach to the city, and accompanied him to Romema, where he was received by Messrs. E. Eliachar, A. Amdur, B. Katzenelson, and others. Dr. Silver visited Mt. Herzl early in the evening, after a conference with the local party leaders.

On Saturday, he will address a public meeting at the Edison Cinema.

Yesterday, at Migdal Gad, he was at the cornerstone-laying of an agricultural school to be named for him, and delivered an address on the part of General Zionism in the upbuilding of the country.

Turkish-Lebanese Talks To Start Soon

A Lebanese delegation will leave for Ankara this week to conduct talks with the Turkish Government on questions outstanding from the Ottoman Empire regime in the Levant prior to World War I. ANA and NEABS reported [illegible]

Sharett's Independence Day Message

(Continued from Page One)

Western Asia, North Africa and far-flung corners of the earth. This year, the transplanting of the Yemenite community had been completed, and 80,000 Jews have been brought from Iraq. Immigration reached a peak of more than 30,000 during this past April.

This means, Mr. Sharett continued, that half the Jews who comprise the State of Israel were not here at the time of its birth. Old-timers had often to ask themselves what these newcomers knew of the not distant past. Did they have an inkling of the agony of loneliness suffered by the first halutzim, those who went forth from the walled-city of Jerusalem to found Petah Tikva, the Bilu pioneers and the founding fathers of Rishon Le'Zion, Gedera, Zichron Ya'acov and Yesod Ha'maala; of the trials of entrenchment of those who came after them, who took root in a hostile environment and had to grapple with an alien and unsympathetic regime? Those to whom the State had thrown open the gates—were they aware of the struggle which preceded its establishment? Those who came during the past two years, did they experience, and even from afar, the balancing of the State between life and death during the first year of its existence?

Old-timers, too, it seems, have been too quick and too facile in acceptance of the new position, achieved by dint of prodigious effort and in the face of overwhelming dangers.

"How," Mr. Sharett asked, "shall we redeem the honour of our people unless we face with all humility the great miracle of this generation? Let us not profane the holy. Let us not let the glory of Israel's independence fade in the trivialities of daily existence.

Day's Significance

"Hence the significance of Independence Day, that we rise above the ordinary and strain to hear the footsteps of the Messiah.... Independence, victory in the War of Liberation, and the miracle of the ingathering of the exiles, have lifted us to the summit of self-respect and world esteem. We shall not be deemed worthy unless we discharge the imperatives it imposes upon us.

"True, our accomplishments have not been small. If we [illegible] imposed restrictions on ourselves—let us not exaggerate them. We must lean on our accomplishment and learn from our mistakes."

After tracing the achievements in food supply, public services, housing, education and agricultural settlement, Mr. Sharett urged that they could not "be satisfied with the minimum. Our efforts do not yet match our needs. Our work is not yet sufficiently broad based. Within a short period, we must convert this mass of immigrants into a community of productive workers; we must bridge the gap between our daily needs and productive capacity, which, despite its growth, lags far behind demand; we must provide future immigrants with conditions for swift and fruitful absorption.

"Much has been done in these directions, but not enough. True, we have accepted obligations which would have severely tried the stability of nations larger, more solid and more experienced. But our destiny is our own; it is stamped in our blood, and we must win through, come what may. For hundreds of years we had no opportunity to carry out so large and imperatively glorious a project. It has come upon us—shall we fail it? We must make up for lost time with redoubled effort. We shall imperil our future if we falter or recoil."

'Needs of the Hour'

"Even if we receive foreign aid on the necessary scale, and the more so if we don't, we shall not be able to organize our economic life on solid ground without a regime geared to the needs of the hour. We shall not be able to prevent failure and economic disaster unless the population is ready to draw inescapable conclusions from the facts of our situation and to act in accordance with them. In the special circumstances of defence, mass immigration, development and an unavoidable disparity between production and consumption — and all that springs from the combination of these fixed conditions — we cannot avoid the imposition of iron discipline on citizens of all classes.

Equal Sacrifice

"But again, let us not delude ourselves by thinking that the [illegible] depends on nothing but Governmental efficiency. Without clear consciousness on the part of the population, without willing acceptance of the burden, we will not be able to avoid economic anarchy and social disintegration. National need and social justice demand integration, organization, planning, discipline — and equal sacrifice by all. Any Government which rises in Israel in times such as these will be forced to impose heavy obligations on the public and implement them by all legal means. I speak of a Government faithful to the mission of the State: to the ingathering of the exiles, to the development of the country, to the [illegible]

dividual to live decently, to guard every inch of the country's soil, to raise Israel's standard among the nations.

"Finally, everything depends on the general spirit of the country. The problem is apparent: Will Zionist fervour predominate in the State, or will denial of Zionism rule. In consequence, the criterion for evaluating every approach, plan, project, must be: To what degree does it aid or hinder the fulfilment of Zionism? Every individual, group and organization will be judged by its measure of adherence to this principle. The fulfilment of Zionism did not reach full fruition with the establishment of the State. It merely took on broader scope, more exalted vision, and more decisive drive. The State is the fruit of Zionist effort, it is not its fulfilment. It was created to serve as a lever for the realization of Zionism on a broader scale, with greater assurance, and greater speed; to make of this land a home for the dispersed of Israel, to preserve the spirit of freedom and the reign of equality in its midst, bond between it and the people in the dispersions, to assure the right of immigration and the right to ties with the entire Jewish people.

"The existence of the State in itself does not assure the continued realization of Zionism. Everything depends on its policies, the will that motivates it, and the spirit of its people. Zionist education is one of most vital imperatives of these trying times. The basic values of Zionism are in the blood of the masses of immigrants. These must become conscious values, rules of conduct, and the guiding principles which guide the democratic influence of the immigrants on its policies. The veteran community is also obliged to re-examine the bases of its existence according to these principles. The ability of the State to fulfil its historic mission depends on the Zionist zeal of its citizens."

Mr. Sharett concluded: "In three things shall we be tested — in Jewish brotherhood, in civil discipline and in Zionist zeal. If we stand this triple test, our future is assured — insofar as our future depends on us. Experience has taught us that much, perhaps all, depends on us, on our determination, on our capacity. Let us steel ourselves for this decisive test on the threshold of this, our fourth year of statehood."

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THERE is a song in every Jewish heart because three years ago an ancient and tortured people came into its own again. There is not a man or woman of Jewish birth or leaning on the face of the earth who does not feel ennobled because a handful—and half a million out of a possible remaining ten million is a mere handful—found the will and were able to summon the strength to reclaim their authority over themselves. Distinguished or not, articulate or condemned to silence, active in behalf of Israel or passively looking on, openly wearing this fresh prestige or secretly sharing in it: all Jews, high and low, rich and poor, proud and humble, free and enslaved, have for three years throbbed to the thrill of the new and dearly bought freedom.

SONG IN JEWISH HEART

There is a song in every Jewish heart, and it is a song for which some have paid with the lives of their children while some have given no more than the scales of the song. For many the song has been forced from the funeral pyres Hitler lit, and for some it is a blessing in the shape of an advantage or a windfall. For some the victory they sing had to be wrung from a callow world deaf to the hunger of a freedom-starved people, for others it is unearned gain and the fruit of good fortune.

The right to rejoice is a right that will be denied to no Jew. The right to the fruits of the new freedom is a right that will be denied to no Jew. The right to pride is a right that will be denied to no Jew. Yet pride can be an engine generating energy or a trapping reflecting conceit. Pride without pain is a vain emotion! Which shall it be — pride that will move us to action, or pride that will lull us in self-sufficiency and self-esteem? This is the question every Jew must ask himself.

It will not be said of the Jews as a whole, of those in Israel least of all, that the transformation which is Israel has turned their heads, that the song in their hearts has led them to give themselves airs. But it must be said that our song requires, for an accompaniment, an explosion in people's heads. Tempo, temper and texture—all three—forbid us to relax in self-contentment. The task is prodigious, the time short and the exactions harsh. But the task is of historic grandeur, the time is what we prayed for, and the exactions, if they are borne in dignity, are but a small price to pay for an end to martyrdom.

Let the song in Jewish hearts ring out: let the explosion take place that will clear away all smallness of measure or vision: let there be pride deserving of the pangs of birth and the pains of growing up.

Trygve Lie: Israel Is Building Strong, Well

"My visit to Israel has impressed upon me the conviction that you and your people have laid a good foundation for your new life, and that you are building strongly and well," Mr. Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary-General, said in a telegram to President Weizmann recently.

In his reply, the President expressed his pleasure at the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Lie, which he hoped would prove fruitful in the cause of world peace and closer understanding between nations.

ARMY PRESENTS STRIKING PHYSICAL DISPLAY

Army units gave a remarkable display of their prowess and physical fitness at Ramat Gan Stadium yesterday as part of this week's Independence Day celebrations. Photo by Rubinger



Robert Vogeler Comes Home

By Richard Mowrer

VIENNA.—

WHEN the American legation informed us that the Hungarian government was releasing Robert Vogeler that morning we dashed out to his house to see him come home. They had Austrian policemen around the house and the press was out in force. It was pouring rain and news photographers who, for days previously, had been marking time by taking innumerable pictures of the photogenic Mrs. Vogeler "waiting for her husband to come back" (one shot had her peering through a pair of powerful binoculars in the general direction of Hungary), were concerned about keeping their cameras dry.

When he stepped out of the car Vogeler appeared tired and bewildered. It was no wonder: the previous night his jailers in Budapest had requested him to read the White Book on the Rajk trial and finish it by morning because they wanted it back, and he hadn't known till 6.30 a.m. that very day that he was being released.

Flash Barrage

Everybody crowded around him and flash bulbs popped and somebody shouted "How do you feel Mr. Vogeler?" "Oh, I feel pretty good," he answered vaguely. Then Mrs. Vogeler ran out of the house and the two embraced at the garden gate and the flash bulbs really laid down a barrage.

I had been told by friends who knew him before that Vogeler was the urbane, hail-fellow-well-met kind. That description was perhaps accurate 17 months ago, before Vogeler's detention in a Hungarian prison to serve a 15-year sentence, but it certainly seemed obsolete now. There was nothing urbane about that long embrace with his wife out there in the rain.

You found yourself hoping he could get into the house and slam the door before somebody asked. "No, no, no, breaking down. Finally they got him away.

Later Vogeler came out in the garden again with his wife, her sister, and his two young boys. It had stopped raining. "I, I, I can't believe I'm here.... I'm afraid to wake up," Vogeler told us. There was a long pause. Vogeler's facial muscles contracted, it seemed to be a terrific effort for him to think. Then he went on slowly: "I.... for seventeen months, hour by hour, I've been thinking... about this reunion.... and this minute."

"I'm only sorry that I feel badly," Vogeler went on slowly, groping for words, "that I didn't, perhaps, live up to American tradition in.... under..... the pressure that..." and he trailed off: "I can't collect my thoughts properly."

"You were innocent, weren't you, Mr. Vogeler?" somebody asked. "No, no, no, I was guilty," Vogeler replied, laughing a little. "You know I am a combination according to them of Dick Tracy and, what's the name of that FBI man...?" "J. Edgar Hoover" piped up his young son.

What War?

Later the two American legation representatives who had driven to the Hungarian frontier to take delivery of Vogeler told us how it was. A Hungarian civilian and two men in uniform escorted Vogeler from their side of the frontier up to the American legation car. Vogeler was carrying his two bags. The Americans handed over a receipt to the Hungarians and Vogeler got into the car. At the Austrian check-post the customs officers asked Vogeler if he had anything to declare. He didn't know, he hadn't seen the contents of his bags for 17 months. He hadn't heard about the war in Korea, either.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PLAYS FOR TIME

'Third Man' of Anglo-Persian Conflict

By Jon Kimche

LONDON—

AMIDST the excitement and official concern caused by the Persian intention to nationalize the properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company forthwith, the almost stoic unconcern of Sir William Fraser, the tough Scots Chairman of the Oil Company, has stood out as an indicator of considerable significance.

Sir William's calm has been no pose. It has found its reflection in the recent Washington oil talks on the Persian situation. Indeed, it goes back for over a year. He has refused all along to make undue concessions to the Persians even though these were pressed time and again by American oil interests and later also by the U.S. State Department.

Particularly, Sir William and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company have refused to accept the American contention that they must accept the nationalization by the Persian Parliament of the Company's assets in Persia. Furthermore, the Oil Company's views are shared now both by the Foreign Office and by the Government. Discussions are going on at all levels on what the British Government should do. This week the oil company told the Persian Government that it wants the dispute to be taken to arbitration.

Partition Possibility

The Government is being pressed both by its supporters — including the Crossman wing — and by the Opposition to deal firmly with the Persians. The Chiefs of Staff — it is known — are considering the implications of military and naval measures to protect British nationals, and the oilfields.

The United States has already warned the British Government against sending either troops or warships to safeguard the oilfields on the ground that this may set into motion a chain reaction which may be difficult to control.

U.S. Worry

The Americans are especially worried about possible Soviet counter-action based on Article 6 of Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921. Under this agreement the Russians would be entitled to send troops into Northern Persia if the British move troops into the South. The attitude in some Government quarters in London today was that this might not be a bad thing if it enabled Britain to obtain firm control over the oil supplies; that, in fact, it would be preferable to have a partition of Persia between the Russians and the British rather than the nationalization of Persian oil.

Two main considerations were still argued against such a "solution." In the first place the advocates of such a drastic step could not be sure whether partition of this kind would not lead to a major conflict, especially as it would very much annoy America. The second consideration was the uncertainty of what other Middle East states might do in solidarity with Persia. The chief worry was that the Egyptians might extend the blockade of the Suez Canal to all tankers carrying oil from Persian oilfields.

As a result, it appears that for the moment the drastic solutions of military intervention and possible division of spheres with the Soviet Union, have been ruled out. Nor is the Oil Company anxious for such heavy-handed methods. It has far better cards up its sleeve.

Since the first World War, the British Government and the Oil Company have maintained in South West Persia a virtually parallel diplomatic connection to that in Teheran. Great importance has been placed on the relations with the tribes, the Bakhtiyari and the Qashqai, who are the dominant element of Persian life in the oil areas.

So far did this association go that the British Government paid the Bakhtiyari chiefs a separate royalty on the output of Persian oil; the Bakhtiyaris received 3 per cent of the income which the Company derived from Persian oil The Shah's second wife is a Bakhtiyari.

Tribes' Role

The tribes have thus become a powerful element in counter-acting Soviet influence in Persia. The last successful demonstration of this tribal influence occurred in the autumn of 1946. There had been a marked shift in the Government in Teheran. The Premier had accepted three members of the pro-Communist Tudeh Party into the Cabinet. A number of other key appointments were made from the ranks of Tudeh.

That happened in August 1946. Five weeks later, the tribes revolted. As a result all Communist or near-Communist individuals had to resign. The Premier had to reshuffle his Cabinet and re-orientate his foreign policy. The tribes occupied the main cities in the South-West. The Premier and the Shah had to give in This, then, observers here consider, is the "Third Man" who will yet appear on the scene. By what means the tribes will make their desires known is not yet clear. But the days of reckoning in Persian politics are not yet considered as concluded.

When the tribes, aided by religious fanaticism, begin to go into action the whole position may again be transformed. Hence the over-riding British desire at the moment, to play for time. With the tribes still on the scene and prepared to go into action, the Persian Parliament may again change its mind as thoroughly and as completely, as the change of mind which followed the assassination of General Razmara. Only this time, Britain and the Oil Company may get some reward for their faithful cultivation of the friendship of the powerful tribal leaders. This may explain also why Sir William Fraser remains so calm.

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will be held at the Protestant Church in the former German Colony, off 19 Rehov Eilat, Tel Aviv, at 10.30 a.m. on Independence Day.

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Readers' Letters

HELPING THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — From December 1 to mid-January the citrus growers of Israel went on strike for about 40 days.

It was inevitable that when 40 days were lost in a short season of 100 days it would be almost impossible to pick, pack and market the whole crop. This is true of the season now ending, as the crop available for export was grossly underestimated before the season's start. The 40-day-strike has left fully 1,000,000 cases unharvested and unpacked for export. To our Treasury this means a loss in hard currency of over IL.800,000. The loss in man days of labour is tremendous. The loss to citrus growers is extensive.

Little consolation can be derived from the fact that the whole export crop could not in any case, have been packed because of a shortage of skilled personnel, ships and packing materials. Time lost by the strike could not be recaptured.

It is difficult to assess the loss in consumer goodwill owing to poor quality fruit. Delay in picking, a very mild dry winter and a heavy infestation of the fruit fly all contributed to the rapid deterioration of the crop. A few odd shipments arrived recently in Britain with as much as 20 per cent decay.

Without going into the merits of this unfortunate 40-day-strike it must be stated that Government is not without responsibility. The failure of Government to bring to a speedy conclusion the negotiations with the growers' representative, the Farmers Federation, created much resentment among the growers. Unfortunately the growers and marketing organizations were split. The left differed radically from the right, contending that the sale of fruit at a loss, in Britain, at the beginning of the season, if one allows for the government subsidy, did not necessarily mean that the total crop would be sold at a loss. The contention of the left members of the Citrus Marketing Board proved to be correct. Our failure to ship during the strike, combined with small arrivals on British markets from competing countries, resulted in a steady rise in prices to a level unprecedented in the history of our citrus industry.

A rational approach to our problems is urgently required. The daily wage of agricultural labour has just been boosted from IL.1.700 to IL.1.970, with an addition of 11 per cent (formerly 10) for social insurance etc. It may be expected that the growers through the Farmers Federation will, as usual, oppose the raise. In my opinion the proposed scale is not unreasonable, particularly when compared with the earnings of any other labour. Sooner or later the growers must realize that they cannot expect decent labour at this comparatively low wage scale.

The groves should cease to be the dumping ground of unsuitable labour. The labour organization must supply manpower willing and able to do a fair day's work. It should participate in the training of all new workers instead of merely granting a small per *diem* contribution to the grower.

Government should ensure the supply of adequate quantities of fertilizer at the proper time. Government should also enable the Citrus Marketing Board to purchase packing materials and arrange for shipping long in advance of the season.

Yours, etc.
MOSES B. LEVIN
Rehovot, May 5

WATER SHORTAGE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — For the past eight months the inhabitants of the new "shikun" at Ramat Hadar and the nearby *ma'bara* have been without water at frequent intervals, particularly during holidays and on Saturdays. Water is supplied to this area by a cistern of about 1,000 cubic metres. The mechanic in charge of the pump reported that something was wrong, and that he has informed the engineer in charge who has not as yet made an appearance.

For the past three weeks we have been without a drop of water and we have to go about three kilometres begging for it. This shortage affects about 2,000 people.

We consider it gross negligence on the part of those responsible for our water supply to permit such a situation to have come about. If checks had been made on the pumping installations once a fortnight this never would have happened. Though repairs have begun on the pump no one is able to say when they will be completed.

In the meantime can the competent authorities tell us how to get water until it runs through the pipes again?

Yours, etc.,
Inhabitants of the New Shikun, Ramat Hadar and the adjoining Ma'bara
Ramat Hadar, May 3.

KEEPING POSTED

THIS week we had the pleasure of crackling between our fingers the fine paper of a $1,000 Israel Bond, regrettably clearly stamped in red in a number of places with the disappointing word "specimen." The blue and grey document is a masterpiece of the engraver's art, with intricate borders and impressive $1,000 markings, in the style of U.S. currency. Unfortunately the illustrated heading is also in an almost extinct American tradition, and it features a buxom middle-west matron seated in front of what appears to be a Dutch barn. To her left, on the other side of Israel's State Seal, is a grand old man with flowing locks about whom are entwined three chubby cherubim. Peering from beneath them is a disgruntled American eagle, who looks as though he might have been looking for an Israel landscape, but all he has behind him is a waterfall not unlike the famous Niagara.

*

CAIRO Radio was on the air for 24 hours during the ceremonies and celebrations of King Farouk's wedding this week. The wedding was also televised to Cairo's 24 public squares which were packed with celebraters brought in on free trains. Public kitchens served free food and (non-alcoholic) drinks. A solid 90 minutes of the radio programme listed the hundreds of army personnel and civilians who were awarded the title of "Bey" or "Pasha" while the listing of gifts from Arab potentates and foreign governments took up 125 minutes of broadcasting



time. The most valuable present Farouk presented on this occasion, also the 15th anniversary of his coronation, Cairo Radio reported, was a silver-framed autographed picture of himself bestowed upon lucky Premier Nahas Pasha.

*

THE five-year-old daughter of one of our friends showed a keen political awareness when her father was explaining the mysteries of bird migration to her recently. One type of bird, it appeared, had flown to Central Europe and Hungary during the winter but had been late in returning this spring. The child, recalling an answer given some months previously with regard to a stoppage of packages from an aunt in Hungary asked, "Why Abba, won't the Russians let them leave?"

*

ISRAELIS of modest means and others addicted to the exotic, would be interested to see a menu from New York's only "Israel" night spot, the "Habibi." Check by chop with mouth-watering items like ceramic broiled sirloin steak, double-rib lamb chops, jellied calves feet, pressed caviar and Vienna schnitzel, are Falafel ($1) Shashlik ($3.50) Khoumous ($1.20) and Naknikiot (flaming sausages Tel Aviv style $1.75)...

RESIDENTS of Ramat Gan were recently shocked when a tradesman came charging out of his shop and started yelling "PAY YOUR DEBTS PAY YOUR DEBTS" at a passing woman The woman departed hurriedly and the shopkeeper explained to indignant bystanders that as the arm of the law did not yet extend to customers who had not settled small outstanding accounts, he had resorted to this noisy but effective method of getting his money. Having now launched a campaign against hooting and sunflower seeds we would like to appeal to the Knesset to fix up this minor legal situation before this new noise menace spreads any further.



Today's contributors include: V.P. of Tel Aviv and G.W. and M.I. of Jerusalem.

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ZIONIST EXECUTIVE
Youth and Halutz Department
Instructors Institute

HISTADRUT EXECUTIVE CULTURAL CENTRE

The Teachers and Instructors Seminary for the training of personnel for settlement nuclei and Ma'barot will open in Jerusalem on May 13 at the Training Farm, Talpiot.

Candidates are requested to reiterate their intention to participate by immediately informing the Youth Department, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 92, or the Cultural Office, 63 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv.

Members of settlement nuclei and young settlements will assemble in Jerusalem on May 9.

SEMINARIUM DIRECTORATE.



In Italy

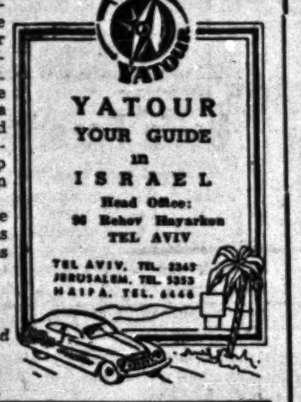
the "Palio" of Siena, the Festival of the "Lilies" at Nola, the Florentine Football Game, the Joust of the Saracen at Arezzo, the Historic Regatta in Venice, the Piedigrotta Festival in Naples, and many other traditional events will add enjoyment to your stay.

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AGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

ABANDONED PLAN FOR BRITISH MILITARY RULE

THE LAST DAYS OF THE MANDATE

By Amos Ben Vered

ON May 14, 1948, the Palestine Government Printing Press in Jerusalem was captured by Jewish forces, while the last vehicles of the British army were still trailing dust on their way to Haifa. Among shell fragments, torn papers and broken window panes, the advancing force found a series of documents left behind by the British — documents which have remained almost unknown.

The papers—placards with gummed back and a brochure with seven proclamations — laid the groundwork for a full-fledged military occupation regime in part of Palestine, effective immediately upon the end of the Mandate. The regime would have included a British police force, provisions for the requisitioning of property, control of ports and railways as well as military courts empowered to pass the death sentence.

'Occupation of Foreign Soil'

Printed on April 20, but dated May 15, Proclamation No. 1, issued "by the Authority of the General Officer Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Palestine" states that "Whereas His Britannic Majesty did, prior to May 15, 1948, have and exercise a Mandate over the territory of Palestine" and "Whereas the said Mandate terminated on May 15, 1948," the G.O.C. had now been vested with the "powers of a Commander of Forces in occupation of foreign territory" with sovereign jurisdiction for "as long as I may determine."

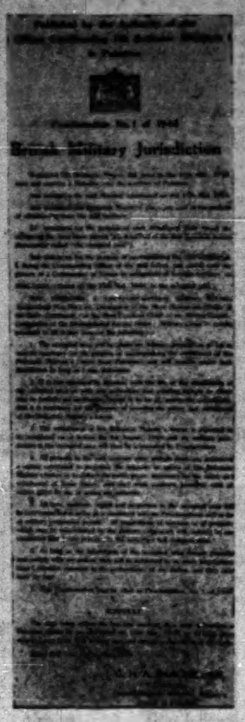
The area over which such jurisdiction would be exercised, would have been simply that marked in red on the map of Palestine and signed by the British commander. Adjustments might be made by him from time to time. Moreover, while proclamation No. 7, headed "control of Ports and Railways" dealt exclusively with Haifa port, this was balanced by Proclamation No. 6, concerning offences committed by members of H.M.F. outside the occupation area.

Such crimes, it appears, were to be tried only by British courts-martial within the zone. Thus the civil authorities of Israel, to obtain punishment of any offender for a misdeed committed on Israel soil, would have had to intervene on "diplomatic" level with the General Officer Commanding British Troops in Haifa.

Military Rule

Had everything gone according to the original plan, there can be no doubt that the strictest of military rule would have been clamped down on the Haifa "beachhead." As early as December, 1947, just after the United Nations Partition decision, an official source in London said that military rule or strict martial law, if necessary, would be imposed by Britain on areas under her control—"as long as British troops remain."

Much later, on April 21, 1948, the Palestine Government issued an official communique stating that while it was "not intended to interfere with the normal life of the inhabitants or with their lawful institutions," Army jurisdiction would be established in "certain areas" of Palestine when the Mandate ended. At



Facsimile of one of the documents authorized by General MacMillan.

about the same time, the Army's general headquarters were transferred from Jerusalem to Haifa.

Some days after that, on May 2, 1,000 fully-equipped British troops came down the boat-ladders in Haifa from Cyprus. Reasons given by official British spokesmen were on the one hand that the evacuation had progressed "too fast," and on the other that the continued activity of Jewish terrorists made it imperative for Britain to increase her forces, so as to ensure public order and security until all British forces had left. In other words, the military regime plan had not then been given up.

On May 13, as preparations were afoot to formally establish the State of Israel, the British Commander announced he would retain supreme jurisdiction in an area comprising roughly the triangle formed by Kourdani, Ramat David, Athlit. But the announcement was made, quite inconspicuously, to the Haifa Jewish authorities and not proclaimed to the population at large.

Then the Mandate ended, as scheduled, on May 14. The proclamation of independence was signed in Tel Aviv, while the British High Commissioner left Haifa by ship. The colours of the Palestine Mandatory regime went down from the Haifa port flagpost, to be replaced by the flag of — the British Admiralty.

Haifa 'Neutralised'

This action "neutralized" Haifa. The town was "secure from Arab air attacks," as the British commander announced in no uncertain words, yet at the same time Jewish immigrant ships were asked to use other dockyards. And the Cyprus camps for visa-less immigrants were slow to empty.

On May 17, the General Officer Commanding British Troops gave the Haifa Mayor and Municipality a very watered-down outline of his military occupation regime's purpose. In a friendly tone, and without as much as mentioning death sentences or military courts, he asked for the help of the Haifa Municipality in carrying out local services. He stressed that while the supreme authority must remain in his hands, he recognized "existing realities" and his only care would be the orderly evacuation of British troops.

'State Within State'

Much before the British had completely left, their occupying army had become a "state within a state," functioning side by side with the Israel authorities and dependent on them for such essentials as water and electricity. No use was ever made of the powers contained in the proclamations found, like the right to search, detain and arrest without warrant, requisition, or establish summary military courts.

For the time being, we can only guess the reasons for this change in British policy, brought about sometime between April 20 and May 15—a change which has lasted and brought to a steadily progressing improvement the relations between the two countries. What really happened will be published some day, when another set of memoirs is added to the formidable pile of books on Palestine.

Meanwhile, the printed proclamations, forgotten in the Government Printing Press, have found their way into the Central Zionist Archives. There they can be viewed now for what they are—bizarre historical documents, for the use of scholars and students.

Ma'barot — A Temporary Solution



The gigantic ma'bara at Tiberias, on the shore of Lake Kinneret. Photo by Schlesinger

By a Special Correspondent

WHEN the first *ma'barot* were set up last year there were roughly 130,000 places for immigrants at the disposal of the reception authorities. In the immigrant camps conditions were severe. Overcrowding constituted the main worry of the authorities and caused bitter suffering to immigrants. Financial difficulties and the conviction that camp-life would lead to demoralization led to the decision to close down part of the camps and to convert others into *ma'barot*. This meant providing immigrants with some sort of temporary housing, as it was impossible to leave two or even three families in one tent, if cooked meals were no longer provided and the immigrants compelled to fend for themselves. Between 14-15,000 families were turned out of the routine of camp-life during a short time and left to take care of themselves. Recent acceleration of immigration following a slump at the beginning of the winter, has again raised the number of camp dwellers to 50,000. This figure includes the persons at the Sha'ar Ha'aliya Camp.

No Alternative

Today new *ma'barot* must be set up at an uninterrupted pace, because otherwise the immigrants have no place to go. This will mean the construction of temporary dwellings at an unprecedented rate. This is neither a cheap nor an easy task and demands foreign currency as well as organizational talent and labour. 1,500-2,000 provisional dwellings are being set up weekly by the Jewish Agency. Consequently, rows of aluminium huts, tents and semi-tents are springing up all over the country, sometimes in the most surprising places, more often than not disfiguring the landscape; more often than not without proper planning. The stream of immigration is so great that the hesitations of yesterday are swept away by the urgent needs of today.

After a year of experience with *ma'barot*, two questions can be answered: are the *ma'barot* cheaper than the reception-camps and are they better for the immigrants?

Regarding finances, there are two sides to the picture. Firstly, there is the saving of public funds by ceasing to provide the camp-inmates with free food. This amounts to considerable sums, as tens of thousands were fed before. On the other hand, the launching of the *ma'barot* necessitated some sort of additional housing, and funds were required to move the population out of the overcrowded reception-camps. At the same time certain economic objectives are achieved, because the immigrants, once lodged in the *ma'barot*, begin to go to work and to produce. Although the output, especially in public works, is very low, and although many of the public works do not directly increase the national income, the output of the *ma'barot* is certainly worth something: in the camps people were only consumers and added nothing to the national income. So, even under the worst of circumstances, the *ma'abarot* are a gain economically.

Psychological Effect

However, the main achievement of the transition from camps to *ma'barot* is psychological. Previous experience as to the demoralizing influence of camps, where inmates were cared for by social agencies, has been confirmed in Israel. Those who had been used to camp life abroad took the social services in Israel as a matter of course, only the best elements among the immigrants rebelled against again becoming public wards. The less independent types let themselves fall into the easy lethargy which is the greatest evil of prolonged inactivity. The sudden conversion of the camps into *ma'barot* came as a shock to many of the inmates; as liberation from intorable idleness to others. There can be no doubt that this psychological change is more important than all other considerations. Even if the transfer of immigrants from ships to *ma'barot* often means great hardship and makes the process of adjustment to conditions painful, the demoralizing effect of idleness in camps, at least, is avoided.

Perilous Conditions

Thus, the experience of the past year shows that the decision to eliminate reception-camps as speedily as possible and to introduce new immigrants into the labour market as quickly as was possible, was justified. It must not be forgotten, however, that the *ma'barot* are only a makeshift arrangement, as their name indicates. Every precaution must be taken to prevent already difficult conditions in the *ma'barot* from deteriorating. And nobody among the "settled" citizens of this country should forget that a hut in a *ma'bara* and three days' work a week do not constitute the "absorption" of an immigrant family.

Newcomers Speak Out

By Ruth Calo

ONLY half of Israel's present population were here when the first independence day was overshadowed by Arab shells and Egyptian bombs. The others were either on their way, making ready to come, or dreaming about the promised land.

Today, all will celebrate the third anniversary of Israel becoming free: those who were not in on it then, in their small block houses out in the countryside, in *ma'barot* and camps. Those who were here last year or the year before know what it is like, and some of those who have come since got a small foretaste of a nation celebrating its freedom when they watched the giant May-Day parades in the three cities last week. "Back in Baghdad we had parades too, but they were not ours," said a young man from Iraq who had come to Tel Aviv from his *ma'bara* to join in the festivities. "Now I know how the Baghdadis felt."

Long Preparations

For weeks they have been preparing for Independence Day out in the *ma'barot* and work villages. Histadrut instructors have been telling the people, and teachers their pupils, what happened three years ago, and that they are here now because of that hard-gained independence. It will take time to mean something to them, for most are still overwhelmed by their daily worries and cannot get sufficiently far away from them to consider the value of national independence. But today, when they watch the parades and exhibitions, and dance in the streets, some may begin to realize that they are an essential factor in the celebration.

To many there is also a negative side to the festivities: two days without work means that the family budget won't balance, grumbled a Rumanian mother of six carrying three big loaves of bread to her tent. "It'll probably mean that my husband will take the children to town and that costs money too. And I have to find decent clothes for them too." No time for *circenses* yet, she feels when there is so little bread.

"Still in Transit"

"Independence — yes, we have independence," another Rumanian woman summed it up. "We are amongst our own people and we can carry our heads high and have no fear. But we ourselves are not independent yet — we have been here almost a year but we can't yet do as we like and we are still in transit." They have watched people move from the *ma'bara* to permanent homes, and they know their turn will come too. But it takes too long for their liking. That particular woman has figured out that she and her family will remain in the tent for at least another six months, according to the present rate of building. Eighteen months in tents is the price she is paying for independence, and it is a high price, even though she knows that others paid with their lives.

In the meantime they tend the lettuces and sunflowers they are growing in the small neat patches around their tents, and wait.

Yemenites Stoical

The Yemenites, who have been living in their tents for more than a year and who had walked through the burning desert to Aden in quest of independence in the Promised Land, take their discomforts more stoically. They have become used to life under canvas, and after all, their homes in the Yemen were not luxurious either. After a prolonged period of demoralizing idleness they have been given work, and they bring money home, and their children go to school and kindergarten, and there is a doctor and a nurse to cure their many ills. They give thanks daily for these blessings. Are not houses going up all around them, and have they not been told that they, too, would have a house soon? They have not been disappointed yet, only things are slower than they anticipated.

They will have festivities today, a glass of wine and a special synagogue service. Though they may not grasp the full meaning of the word, which to them is little more than a slogan, they appreciate that things are different here.

Free Elections

They will get another, and probably more direct experience of "independence" when they go to the polls in July. Some of the newcomers had voted before, but not for their own parliament, but for a large percentage of them it will be the first time anyone has bothered to ask their opinion of anything. The Yemenite women know little about voting, and will not know much more in another two months, except that their husbands will tell them who to vote for. Rahel and Yemina, two young women at Rosh Ha'Ayin, had heard about voting for new leaders soon, but that is all. The men asked whether they would be able to vote for their own Yemenite leaders, and when told they could, knew what they were going to do.

European immigrants, and Iraqis too (few of the latter will have voting rights this time, since most of them arrived after January) wanted to know how elections were run. When they heard about the curtained cubicle and printed cards, and understood that nobody could ever know what they had put into the voting envelopes, they agreed that "this, indeed, is freedom."

Yehia, the Yemenite building worker, and Yehuda and Yoseph, the farmers, tried to put into words for me what it all meant to them, and it came back to one thing: "We speak our language... there are no strangers to trouble us ...we are welcome here."

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U.S. Senators Affirm Israel's Stability

Joint statement of Democratic Senator Paul H. Douglas and Republican Senator Robert A. Taft.

We believe there are very good reasons for our country to extend to Israel at this time the economic assistance for which her government has recently made formal request, and we are glad to introduce in the Senate, with the joint sponsorship of 34 other Senators, a bill to make this possible.

This bill would authorize appropriations aggregating $150m. for the period up to July 1, 1952, and requires an agreement by Israel to such undertakings as the President may find necessary for the purposes of the measure. Advances to $50m. by RFC would be authorized prior to appropriations.



DOUGLAS

While Israel is scarcely three years old as a modern state, its achievements have already been historic. It has come through a bitter struggle for independence with courage, honour and success. It has created a democratic, political structure and participated as a respected member in the councils of the United Nations. It probably has the strongest army in the Near East, aside from Turkey. We are informed that its agricultural production has risen 70-80 per cent in two and a half years, its industrial production 40-50 per cent.

Despite these and other phenomenal gains, the past two and a half years have seen heavy, though welcome, new responsibilities cast upon this state. Five hundred and ten thousand immigrants entered Israel in that period, an increase of 78 per cent in the country's overall population. Another half million are expected within the next three to four years. Despite heroic efforts of her own people, generous gifts of others, and a substantial loan from the Export-Import Bank, there is a wide gap in the availability of consumer goods. This not only has necessitated a serious reduction in standards of living, but also threatens a disastrous inflation. The needs of Israel, as well as recognition of her outstanding record of achievement, call for the most earnest consideration of this proposal for assistance.

Democratic Outpost

Beyond humanitarian considerations, important strategic factors indicate the vital importance of helping this new nation to keep herself healthy and strong and free. The menace of new aggressions by Communist tyranny in Iran or elsewhere in the Near East is great. Israel is a bulwark in that area for world democracy. In the light of American self-interest, we cannot ignore the situation prevailing in those countries.

The economic assistance to strengthen free nations which since World War II has been such a significant part of our American policy should, in our opinion, now be extended to Israel. We believe this can and must be done within the overall limits set in the budget by President Truman for foreign aid.



TAFT

The purposes for which it is intended to use this assistance include materials for 70,000 desperately needed housing units and grains, cotton, petroleum, hides and other supplies required to block the dangerous inflationary pressures. The contributions which the people of Israel themselves must make are much greater, but the assistance called for in this bill is essential to Israel's stability and reconstruction success.

We hope, therefore, that this bill for aid to Israel may have early study and favourable action. This can be a timely and effective contribution to the protection of the free world and a welcome continuation of American assistance to a people whose initiative, enterprise and dedication to the building of a genuinely democratic state in the Near East are an inspiration to all.

U.S. Interest in Israel Traditional

It was no accident that our country was the first to grant official recognition to the State of Israel. In fact, President Truman acted at the moment of Israel's birth.

This is in harmony with American tradition and ideals to promote freedom and justice.

I have watched with deep interest the development of the State of Israel from its inception. It is gratifying to observe its progress as a true democratic outpost in the Near East.

I believe the time has come to regard Israel's status as a truly democratic nation and as a dependable ally of the United States.

The economic burden of Israel in receiving hundreds of thousands of displaced persons is so overwhelming that it must invite the sympathy and cooperation of all liberty-loving peoples everywhere, especially in the United States.

In the light of the present struggle between the East and West, it is in the interest of the security of the United States to strengthen Israel, situated as it is, at the crossroads of three continents. In the hour of need Israel, because of its industrial development, could become a workshop of Western defence forces in the Middle East.

This measure, calling for the granting of financial aid to Israel, is, therefore, in the interest of the general welfare of the United States as well as in consonance with the principles of decency and humanity.

Statement by Congressman John W. McCormack, Majority Leader, relative to the measure introduced by him April 2, 1951, in favour of granting financial aid to Israel.



Morning Parade at Haifa: *Units of Israel's Navy are now in the U.S. on a goodwill visit.* Photo by Ilani

FULL TEXT OF TAFT-DOUGLAS MOTION

Aid Bill Furthers U.N. Charter

Text of Taft-Douglas Bill for aid to Israel introduced on April 3, 1951, which was promised full Republican support at a meeting addressed by Mr. Ben Gurion on Monday.

In the Senate of the United States

Mr. Douglas (for himself and Messrs. Taft, Anderson, Benton, Brewster, Butler of Nebraska, Cain, Duff, Ferguson, Gillette, Hendrickson, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Hunt, Ives, Johnson of Colorado, Kefauver, Kilgore, Lehman, Lodge, Magnuson, Martin, McMahon, Morse, Murray, Neely, O'Conor, Pastore, Saltonstall, Smith of New Jersey, Sparkman, Thye, Tobey, Young, and Mrs. Smith of Maine) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A BILL

To provide for the granting of financial aid to Israel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Israel Aid Act of 1951."

Sec. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to give financial aid in the form of grants to the Government of Israel in order to assist the people of Israel in developing their natural resources, expanding their agricultural and industrial economy, and increasing their productive capacity and facilities, and by such assistance, to promote the security and general welfare of the United States and of Israel, and to strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Israel, thereby furthering the basic objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

Sec. 3. In order to carry out the purpose of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President during the period ending June 30, 1952, not to exceed in the aggregate $150,000,000.

Sec. 4. No assistance under the authority of this Act shall be made available until an agreement is entered into between Israel and the United States containing such undertakings on the part of Israel as the President may find necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

The grave economic problems confronting Israel today, resulting from the influx of hundreds of thousands of homeless people from Europe and Asia, are of such magnitude that outside financial aid is called for. We have aided refugees elsewhere and helped them recover from the ravages of war, and it is reasonable to aid those in Israel.

Israel should receive such financial aid no less than the other democratic nations to whom we extended generous financial assistance.

Statement by Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House, relative to the measure introduced by him April 2, 1951 in favour of granting financial aid to Israel.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to section 3 of this Act, to make advances not to exceed in the aggregate $50,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, in such manner, at such time, and in such amounts as the President shall determine, and no interest shall be charged on advances made by the Treasury to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for this purpose. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be repaid without interest for advances made by it hereunder, from funds made available for the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 6. Assistance under this Act shall be terminated by the President whenever he, or Congress by concurrent resolution, determines that because of changed conditions continuation of such assistance is unnecessary or undesirable.

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The Stair-Climbing Zionist

By Monty Jacobs

WHEN emergency immigration eases, Israel's reception committee may be able to take time out to consider the case of the stair-climbing Zionist: the man whose shoes —but not his spirit—have been worn thin by the years of street pounding in search of friends and funds for the movement. You meet them all over. By now most of them are middle-aged and their financial status often truly reflects the exact amount of stair climbing that they put in for their fund-raising committees. Their problem is a simple one —how do I get to the country I've been working for all my life? For a tailor, or a furrier, or a grocer of 50 or 60 with a wife and family to think about the problem of raising enough money to settle in modern Israel is a hard one.

'I'll Manage'

Mr. and Mrs. Levy—I shan't use their correct name—who lived in a mid-west state of America, found the way. As a cobbler, Mr. Levy earned never more than $1,300 a year but every year the couple put away $100 until they had saved $1,000. Then they applied for Israel visas. How, the Consul unexpectedly asked them, will you support yourselves in Israel? "I'm a cobbler," the 60-year-old Zionist replied. "I'll manage . . ."

But, apart from the meeting-seasoned Zionist, there are others who have set their course towards Israel. In the little Illinois town of Sterling, for instance, there is a non-Jewish nurse who has decided that Israel is the only place for her. The local Hebrew teacher never had a more conscientious student than her.

In Sioux City I was buttonholed by a man who insisted that he must get to Israel. He wanted to work, he said, as a telephone salesman for a newspaper, and I hadn't the heart to tell him too much about the life wasting that a sufficiency of telephone lines might save.

Meeting some of the local people in another small Illinois town, I was introduced to a prosperous young businessman who based his success on good public relations. He listened to me carefully, then declared —"What you people need is a good public relations man. How do I get there? I'll come . . . even if it means leaving a business worth. . ."

Down in Kansas, a girl speaking Hebrew fired a barrage of questions at me about the chances of a job in the Ministry of Health's psychiatric department. The best I could do was to give her the address of the Ministry of Health. And, on the plane from Kansas to Chicago, I met a young man who was patently miserable because the flight would not take him right to Lydda.

"I see there's been some trouble over there," he said when he discovered I came from Israel. "How do I go about joining the Israel Air Force?" It was a question that almost shook me through the emergency hatch. An unattached veteran, he believed—he said—in Israel's cause and wanted to fight for it.

The surging thousands of immigrants streaming into Israel's gates are priority No. 1. But when the present ingathering slackens, the welcome mat should be left down for the groups, the families and the individuals who will wander in from Kansas, from Sioux City, from Sterling, and from dozens of tiny towns unrecorded in the atlases of Israel's schools.

U.N. 'Man-Hunt' Ends

By David Wesley

NEW YORK — THE greatest man-hunt in history has ended. A little known private-eye organization whose operations dwarfed those of the FBI, the NKVD or even the far-flung British intelligence service has quietly gone out of business, its master card-file of more than ten million names and its 100 tons of documents turned into a unique, permanent library.

But this was no fiercesome secret police. It was the International Tracing Service and Child Search, one of the United Nations' greatest unsung humanitarian ventures, whose sleuths spent three years tracking down the lost and missing of history's most devastating war.

Search for Children

The Tracing Service and its Child Search branch were a part of the U.N.'s International Refugee Organization. They have now been turned over to the Allied High Commission in Germany. The Commission will carry on the interminable process of checking and examining the massive ITS library of captured Axis documents that provided the basic clues to the fate of the tens of thousands — men, women and children — the Nazis had earmarked for extermination, slave labour or Germanization.

The investigators discovered that the Nazis, with true Teutonic efficiency, kept careful records of everything. But they also went to elaborate lengths to cover the traces of their infamy, with labyrinthine cross-indexing of names and the careful separation of every operation involved in the extermination or kidnapping of people.

ITS sleuths had, therefore, to weave their way through mazes of files in every branch of Nazi activity — the Army, S.S., concentration camps, the secret agency charged with the extermination programme, and all government departments—and collate and cross-check on a massive scale the information they furnished.

Jewish Physician's Help

Step by step during the three years of the service's operations, the enormous card index grew and, as in any man-hunt or detective story, some of the most useful clues came in sudden or unexpected ways. Bundles of papers used to light fires and old Nazi expense-sheets revealed the names of 1,100 of the murdered. Once a Jewish physician, who had managed to outwit his Nazi captors, came to the aid of the man-hunt. Through a chance remark, an investigator learned that the physician had slipped into the mouth of each fellow prisoner who died in his camp a capsule containing notations of his name, date and cause of death. This knowledge added 3,000 names to the files.

For the next six months, Maurice Phudichum of Switzerland, a former expert with the International Committee of the Red Cross, who has been directing the world's biggest man-hunt as head of ITS, will assist the Allied High Commission in completing the processing of the service's huge archives. This library is then scheduled to remain as a permanent information centre to aid in the unravelling of the vast human and legal tangle which has been Hitler's legacy to Europe. The archives have already become, even for Germans, one of the most authoritative sources for checking indemnification claims of former concentration-camp inmates.

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Maccabean Sacrifice at Kfar Etzion

By S. H. Holzman

IN the early thirties during the Mandatory period I had been wondering why many Jews who had returned to the land of Israel had not built settlements on the mountainous regions which comprised most of the land. For the most part, they had settled in the valleys. From the horticultural point of view, I had found out that many varieties of fruit trees could thrive in the mountainous regions, while they could not grow on the flat lands. One day, therefore, I decided to start a settlement in a mountainous region, in the hope that others would emulate my example.



With all my available resources, I bought a substantial area of land, some 60 kilometres from Jerusalem, situated on the highway from that glorious city to historic Hebron. The land was over 1,000 feet above sea level. The climate was very healthy, clear and very cool in the hottest summer months, so much so that one had to wear woollen clothes on the afternoon of a summer day. The air was so pure and clear that one could often see the buildings of Tel Aviv, some hundreds of kilometres away.

Clinic Erected

The first building I erected was a Clinic and Surgery where my eldest son, a qualified doctor of medicine, gave medical treatment to my workers and to all the Arab villagers surrounding that settlement, free of charge. I named that settlement "Kfar-Etzion" which means in Hebrew "Holzman's Village." I acquired air compressors, drilled and blasted pits in the rocky ground, filled them with good soil, and planted a great number of various fruit trees suitable for that climate.

Although in ancient days the mountainous lands of Palestine were very fertile, and agriculture and horticulture flourished, after the Jews had been conquered and driven out, the land became desolate. Moreover, during the long period when the Turk ruled Palestine, the peasants had to pay such high and numerous taxes, that they refrained from cultivating their land. As they were unreasonably taxed on their fruit trees, the wretched peasants uprooted the trees and sold them as firewood, and eked out their existence by rearing goats. The goat is very destructive to any land, nibbling all the herbage as soon as it appears above the ground, so that in the course of time there is no herbage left to keep the soil in place. The heavy rains wash away the soil from the mountains into the valleys, and only the bare rocks are left.

I found it imperative to blast the rocky ground, fill it with soil brought from the valleys, and to build terraces around each group of trees to prevent the soil from being washed away again. The results were, almost unbelievable, as the trees became so hardy that their roots penetrated through the many cracks and could be found down to 100 feet deep. They thus got their nourishment from great distances, and the yield was phenomenally good.

Broker's Offer

After a time the settlement began to take shape and the future looked very rosy indeed. One day I was offered a tract of land adjacent to my lands of "Kfar Etzion," by its owner, an Arab peasant, who did not have the necessary means to carry out the work mentioned above, and did not get any return from the land. I inspected it and found it to be a barren small rise with a flat top; all the soil was washed away, and nothing grew there, not even weeds. But as it dovetailed with my lands, I acquired it for a modest amount, and began to make preparations for blasting, terracing and planting there.

Whilst in the midst of these preparations, I was visited by a broker, who asked me if I had acquired that tract of land, and gave me an accurate description of it. He then proposed to buy the whole tract from me, for double the price I had paid for it. I told the broker I was not inclined to sell it, as I had bought it, not for its qualities as land, but because it surrounded my other lands, and would enable me to straighten out my jagged boundaries.

The broker then offered to pay me four times the price I had paid for this tract of land. As I still refused to sell he raised his offer, more and more, until it became quite a fantastic figure. This puzzled me greatly as I knew that the land was not worth a fraction of the price he was offering. I therefore became a bit suspicious, and offered to sell him, at a much lower price, a tract of land which was really first-class for horticultural purposes. The broker, without hesitation, refused even to discuss the purchase of this tract, but persisted in raising his offers for the first tract of land. I asked him if he were in a financial position to pay the price he offered. "No," he replied. "I am not buying it for myself, but for a client who is fully able to pay the fantastic price in cash." He refused to tell me the name of his client, and the reason he was determined to buy this particular tract and no other. I therefore told him that I was not prepared to sell, unless he enlightened me about these facts.

The broker, who happened to be a practical man, then



disclosed the whole story, the gist of which I will now relate.

A certain wealthy visitor, who was an enthusiastic archaeologist, had been studying various historic places in Palestine, and had found, among other things, that one of the famous battles of the Maccabeans against the Greeks had taken place on that rise in the tract of land, which I had recently acquired. He had delegated the broker to approach me and to buy it from me, at any price.

When I learned that the motives to purchase the land from me were not sordid ones, I promised the broker to see his client to find out more about the battle he referred to, and to let him have the land at a nominal price, provided it was to be transferred to the Jewish National Fund.

Outnumbered Force

In the course of a lengthy conversation with the archaeologist, I learned additional facts about the battle which took place on the rise. One of the young Maccabeans, with his other brothers and a handful of Jewish warriors, was desperately fighting against a mighty Greek army, commanded by one of their most brilliant generals who was mounted on a richly bedecked elephant. When the young Maccabean saw how outnumbered they were, and that they must be completely routed, he saw that the only way left for him was to destroy the Greek commander. He therefore fought his way towards that elephant, crept underneath him, and stabbed the elephant in the belly, which, by the way, is one of its vulnerable parts, so that the elephant fell on top of the young Maccabean and killed him. But he brought the general down from his great height, and he fell injured. A momentary panic set in among the Greek when they saw the loss of their comander.

The handful of Jewish warriors, commanded by the eldest Maccabean brother, saw this and utilized the temporary confusion to attack the mighty Greeks vigorously, and succeeded in putting them to rout.

State Restored

And so that battle was won, which was a mighty link in a chain of battles which finally drove the Greeks completely out of the land of Israel, so that the Jewish nation regained their full freedom and independence. The Jewish state which had been extinguished by the Greeks, was restored mainly by the sacrifice of that young Maccabean.

It was on this same site that the orthodox kibbutzim of the Kfar Etzion bloc were later erected. At the beginning of the War of Independence the settlements were surrounded by the armour of the Arab Legion and local irregulars. However the force was unable to capture the area until the settlers' food and ammunition were completely exhausted. Their heroic sacrifice in completing this successful delaying action was one of the major factors in the defence of Jerusalem.

'THE PRICE OF PEACE' U.N. RADIO SERIES

Peace 'Offensive' Complex as War

By Abba Eban
Permanent Representative of Israel at the U.N.

IT is natural that in these troubled times men everywhere should be asking the "price of peace." Within six years of a deadly world conflict and the establishment of an organization designed to preserve peace, we find ourselves once more on the brink of potential disaster.

People ask: How is it that peace did not maintain itself in the revulsion against war which gripped the world but a few years ago? The answer must be, at least partly, in the conclusion that we underestimated the effort and the sacrifice which the preservation of peace requires. It was assumed that sacrifice, effort and perseverance were the "price of war," and would not be exacted in the easy times of peace.

War's Deadly Cost

The "price of peace" can never reach such dimensions as to equal the smallest fraction of war's deadly cost. Nations faced with the task of securing victory in war apply unlimited efforts and resources to that end. These sacrifices are willingly made. They are vindicated by the ultimate aim of victory, and their anguish is effaced in the final triumph.

We have not yet grown accustomed to regard the preservation of peace as a task no less heavy and intricate, no less complex and time-consuming than the conduct of war. There is not the same vigilance, the same constant tension, the same hourly watching of the changing scene lest a new opportunity for profitable initiative may occur. I have felt this difference very strongly in observing the operation of our United Nations machinery in recent months. The General Assembly is seised with the most perilous international conflict in the post-war world. That resistance to aggression in Korea has been organised and maintained without the extension of conflict into a World War is the greatest triumph of statesmanship yet recorded in the post-war world. The United Nations may well take pride both in the initiative of resistance and in the restraints which have prevented the extension of the war. Few people imagined when the fighting broke out last June that the United Nations could for so long a period restrict its scope to the Korean peninsula. Yet our aim is the restoration of peace in Korea and its preservation in the world.



EBAN

In recent months new turns of fortune befell United Nations in the field; new advances were recorded; the original military objective for which United Nations forces took up arms was achieved by clearing South Korean territory. But United Nations diplomatic activity did not keep pace with these crucial military developments, and thus, could not take advantage of them. Thinking out ways of bringing the conflict to an end in conformity with United Nations principles does not seem to be a full-time daily pursuit of all the responsible United Nations organs, in the same way that the conduct of the military campaign occupies the thoughts and actions of our United Nations military command all the time.

The price of peace sometimes has to be paid at the expense of tactical freedom in the military sphere. History will not fail to justify the restraints whereby the United Nations suffered tactical limitation as the price of avoiding universal war. If the avoidance of world war is a precious objective, then it is surely worth that price. That the Korean conflict has not assumed a broader scale than it has, proves that this hesitation to cause a general outbreak is widely felt. Meanwhile, the causes of tension in Europe are at least the subject of preliminary discussions between the Great Powers. It is true that these conversations have not progressed very far. I am at a loss to understand the impatience of those who decry such negotiations. If patience, endurance, and prolonged talk were the only price which we had to pay for this paramount cause, how fortunate would we be. The same illusion that peace is not something precious, but a commodity to be acquired freely and cheaply, lies at the root of the extraordinary thinking which actually counts up the expenses of maintaining an international organization for the maintenance of world peace. What a tiny fraction this is of the expense of a full-scale war!

Waging Peace

In the light of contemporary experience it is surely our duty to cease to think of peace in defensive terms. We too easily regard peace as a process of reaction, a defensive resistance to aggression, just as democracy is often conceived not as a positive cause but as mere opposition to dynamic anti-democratic doctrines. Peace must be waged. The achievements of free institutions, the cultural values of democracy, the capacity of freedom to secure economic welfare, need to be proclaimed at least as loudly and constantly as these same theories are attacked. Its motives and inventives must be positively asserted with no less energy than a successful military campaign.

The despairs which attack both democracy and peace have their roots in human misery, in social injustice, in economic apathy. Thus, when we assert the concepts of social progress and development, we defend peace at an earlier stage than when we are forced to take up arms in its defence. Economic assistance to maintain peace is cheaper, even in financial terms, than collective armed resistance to aggression which becomes necessary when peace fails. International organizations embarking upon such projects of social and economic development are not engaging in any diversion away from their peace-making function. They are building peace at its very foundation.

It is no accident that the continent of Asia, which is plunged in such deep economic distress, is also the seat of war and tension in the world. This continent achieved political freedom without economic progress. The new parliaments, flags, coins, stamps — all the emblems of institutional freedom lost their appeal. Men began to realize that they could be politically free and yet lose the essence of their freedom in the throes of want. The resultant disillusion could so easily be exploited by extremist doctrines. It was suggested that democracy and peace were empty doctrines which could not meet the basic needs of life.

Economic Democracy

If the United Nations had had the resources with which to be the primary agent of economic recovery in Asia, it would now find it easier to rally the peoples of Asia to its flag. Peace, like democracy, will flourish only in those places where political freedom goes hand-in-hand with a vision of society dedicated to expanding horizons of progress and welfare.

When the Charter was signed six years ago, it was no secret that entirely different ways of political and social thought divided our world. It is not the existence of different ideologies which cause a threat of war. It is the refusal of certain ideologies to be content to compete peacefully for the support of peoples and governments. The clash of ideas must be taken out of the military sphere and kept within the world of thought. The knowledge that the United Nations has ceased to be inert when established international situations are overthrown by force marks a new step towards that prospect. States which have had to defend their existence by their own unaided efforts realise what progress that is.

While conflicts have not always been prevented, it is impressive to record those which, having broken out, have nevertheless, by United Nations action, been kept within limited bounds without engulfing the world. Vigilance, full-time activity, restraint and positive assertion of peaceful ideals are part of the price which must be rendered if we are to see the day envisioned by Israel's prophets when "nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Nahariya Becomes a Town

By Yaacov Ardon

TWO years of austerity have left Nahariya's holiday charm and reputation unimpaired. The visitor of today is still as pleasantly welcomed as ever. The same appearance of cleanliness of its houses and streets, the same freshness of its flower gardens and lawns as in less austere days, and the same friendly and hospitable reception.

True, even Nahariya's standards of treating holiday guests have been unavoidably affected by the dearth of such indispensable ingredients of hospitality as hotel crockery, furniture and linen, cleaning materials and paints. But there is a noticeable endeavour among this striving community, to live up to its reputation.

It is natural that such a spot should have attracted not only transient holiday-makers. During the last three years, Nahariya's former homogeneous German-speaking population of 1,800 has grown into a cosmopolitan mixture of some 7,000, including newcomers from Rumania and Yemen at a nearby *ma'abara*.

Unable to manage on summer tourism alone, the townlet has looked around for other sources of income independent of the seasons. Several industrial enterprises have been established, among them the Moller-Dee textile works, constructed with a far view to its gradual and organic expansion from its present spinning plant, employing 30 men, into a full-blown textile combine with an eventual labour force of 2,000.

British Investment

A group of British investors have offered to establish a holiday camp on the beach this summer, at an investment of £80,000, to be matched by IL.80,000 from local sources, and to import all necessary materials for their venture. It would provide 120 beds, relieve the present shortage of accommodation and give employment to 25 families. Unfortunately, the Government Planning Department, opposed to the erection of permanent structures on the foreshore strip, has so far withheld its approval.

The Government and the Local Council have initiated several public works, such as the planting of a park east of the Acre highway, road building and afforestation. A stretch of beach where bathing will be free of charge, is this summer to be equipped with showers, shade and a lifesaver. This follows the completion, last year, of a large fresh-water swimming pool on the beach, which is probably doing more to make the town a centre of the Western Galilee than any administrative act or official pronouncement.

More than ten per cent of Nahariya's summer guests this year will be the students of the Jewish Agency's Hebrew College (Ulpan) which has completely taken over two newly built hotels. Some veterans consider this a good long term investment for the town, convinced that the students of this year will be the guests of the future, and quote as a plausible precedent the Army convalescence camp two years ago, many of whose ex-patients have since become annual addicts of Nahariya holidays.

NAHARIYA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

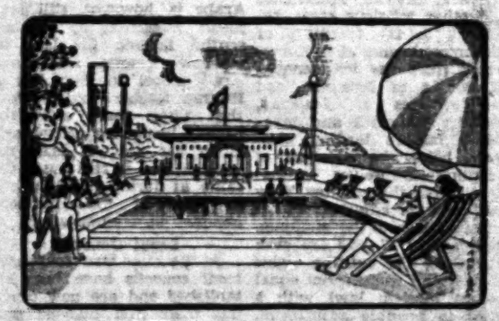


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LABOUR MOVEMENTS ABSORB BULK OF MASS IMMIGRATION

AFTER THREE YEARS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

By Our Economic Correspondent

IT is only natural that Israel is today concerned mainly with changes in quantity. The basic fact of the doubling of the population since the establishment of the State has entailed growth in every field, and use of a much larger yardstick than was used three years ago. But this preoccupation with quantity has caused us to neglect the no less striking changes in quality which have accompanied this growth. They can be overlooked because they are not always to be measured by statistics and because they are not so widely advertised. They are, however, apt to influence the development in Israel as strongly as are changes in quantity. To state the case more plainly, the economic development set in motion by mass immigration proceeds simultaneously with a sociological evolution which in a certain sense has all the aspects of a revolution.

Without Means

There is one factor which is relatively easy to assess and can be measured by statistical methods: During the past three years, the number of immigrants with no means of their own has grown out of all proportion to persons of means. Under the British Mandate, a certain balance between immigrants with means and those without was achieved by the simple measure of giving people with at least £1,000 free entry into the country, while restricting the immigration of persons without means according to the position of the labour-market. This barrier was swept away three years ago. This alone would have sufficed to increase the number of those who depend solely on their work for a living in comparison with "capitalists." But the peculiar development of immigration and especially the wholesale transfer of Yemenite and Iraqi Jewry to Israel has made the "proletarianization" of the newcomer in the strictest sense of the term even more striking. The Israel public, in fact, already unconsciously uses the terms "immigrant" and "devoid of property" interchangeably.

Communal Friction

The consequences of an influx of hundreds of thousands who are wholly dependent on the help of the community or the Government for their absorption in this country must be far-reaching. First of all there is the problem of the relation between the old-timers and the newcomers. They were not easy even in times when immigration was small and when many of the immigrants brought ample means and skills in various fields. Friction between the different strata of the community is, in fact, almost traditional; the ingathering of the exiles was never a smooth process. All the difficulties experienced during the twenties or the thirties and during the world war are however negligible when compared with the differences at the present stage between the veterans and newcomers. That tensions are at present not as noticeable as might be expected is not easily explained. Tensions are doubtlessly eased by the simple fact that immigrants and other parts of the community are separated to a large extent, mixing only at certain points and at certain times. The new immigrants are, moreover, fully absorbed with the task of adjustment to unfamiliar conditions during the first period of their stay in Israel. They need a certain amount of time until they are able to formulate demands, to make comparisons, and claim standing in the community. Also, people do not sufficiently appreciate the fact that today nobody goes actually hungry, thanks to large-scale public works, wide-spread social services and the endeavours of innumerable institutions which care for children, the sick and the needy. If measured against social services in developed and rich countries, our present social service procedures are open to severe criticism. Measured against the Arab countries from which many of the immigrants come, and against the strained resources of the State, the help provided today is remarkably comprehensive. Nonetheless, it is doubtful whether the social services would have been able to cope with the position if last winter had not been unusually mild. As it was, the drought, a curse to the farmer, proved a blessing for the masses housed in camps and *ma'barot* and — incidentally — to those responsible for their welfare.

Workers' Organisations

One of the most important consequences of the character of the immigration has been the growth of the workers'-movement and of its organizational instrument, the Histadrut. Membership has increased by leaps and bounds because the representatives of the Histadrut in the Labour Exchanges in the *ma'barot* serve as intermediaries in finding employment for immigrants in the private market, while the powerful independent Histadrut enterprises themselves give work to numerous newcomers. The settler who makes his first steps in a settlement finds himself drawn into the influence of the ideas and of the actual power of the Histadrut. The factory worker entering a plant is drawn into a trade-union. Under Israel's peculiar circumstances, with Labour exerting extraordinary influence, even immigrants with some money will sooner or later find it to their advantage to gain the services and protection of the Histadrut. The immigrant who is wholly dependent on help and guidance will find himself in its orbit as a matter of course.

The rise in membership is only one of the signs of the rising social importance of the Histadrut. There is, no less important, the expansion of Labour enterprises which have caused an extraordinary social development — the formation of giant undertakings which are in the hands of neither private capitalists nor the state, but of the Labour Federation. This development started before the state was founded; it is, in fact, partly due to the circumstances of World War II. During the last three years, however, the expansionist trend of Histadrut enterprises has grown at an accelerated pace. Consequently, while becoming an organization of the masses, the Histadrut has developed strong interests as an employer, a development, not only unique but pregnant with many possibilities, both promising and threatening.

As the Labour movement has absorbed a considerable portion of the immigrants during the last three years, we must first examine the Histadrut for signs of social change. They are indeed very noticeable. The heart of the endeavour to create a "just society" was previously to be found in the agricultural settlements; the most radical forms of equality and direct democracy were represented by the kibbutzim. It is therefore of the utmost significance that the preponderance of the kibbutzim in the Labour settlements has been severely threatened and that the more individualistic form, the Moshav, grows numerically at a much faster rate than do the collective settlements.

Moshavim's Role

But even there the changes do not stop. Today we find a third form of Labour settlement: the Moshav Olim, or immigrant settlement. These comprise a sizeable proportion of the new villages. They will — so it is intended and hoped — develop into regular Moshavim, with all the characteristics of cooperative buying and selling, mutual aid and so on. But the organisers of the Moshav movement, although encouraged by their progress as compared with the kibbutzim, are aware of the many difficulties inherent in a sudden expansion which brings into its fold thousands and ten thousands who are completely unfamiliar with the social ideas rooted in the cooperative movement. The attempts to formulate a statute for Moshavim which shall safeguard cooperative farms from social disintegration is one of the many signs that the time-honoured forms of social life in the Labour movement are being exposed to terrific pressure.

This pressure stems not only from numerical growth, but from the ever-increasing influence of the Oriental element in immigration and in the community as a whole. This means that an ever-growing part of Israel's Jewry is used to a low standard of living and to a way of life which was formerly represented by the bulk of the Arab community in Israel. It means that the enterprise of colonization, until now understood as the planting of a modern Western community in an Oriental setting, undertaken by Western people with Western methods, is becoming an experiment in converting Orientals into Westerners. The implications of this have not even been explored. But it is already possible to state some of the problems which have to be solved: Orientals have to be familiarised with the working methods of the machine-age, not merely by training them for certain well defined jobs in a factory but by introducing them to the complicated ways of modern mass-production; Orientals have to learn the Western way of life, of housing, of hygiene, of education.

Westernization

The suddenness and the magnitude of the social changes involved in this process of Westernization are generally underrated. Since a certain number of Yemenites succeeded in this revolution during the last twenty years it is generally assumed that hundreds of thousands of others will succeed as well. Much depends on the numerical, economic and spiritual strength of the Western elements in the community and on the willingness and adaptability of the Oriental sections. The task would be less difficult if it did not have to be accomplished in a hurry, if there were time for the introduction of slow reforms in a more evolutionary approach. But it appears that there will not be much time for gradual progress. Firstly, there is the full impact of a new way of life which must draw the younger generation into its orbit, often without any preparation and without the minimum of education which would empower the young Oriental to distinguish between good and evil in Western civilization. There is secondly the need to draw immigrants into modern production without a transition period, because the Western standard of living can be sustained only if production is adapted *throughout the community* to the needs of high consumption. This too is a point which until now has rarely been fully understood. The standard of living of the community as a whole will be determined by the lowest stratum, that is, those with the smallest income. If it is taken for granted that social services are to be maintained on a European level, immigrants must be forced into intensive work with modern production methods as quickly as possible. This must bring about a far-reaching revolution in their habits, their outlook, their whole way of life. We can observe today that it has already started, but we are unable to say how it will affect their reactions and the tensions within the community.

Zionist Colonization has often been likened to a social experiment on a vast scale. Until the establishment of the state this experiment was carried out with comparative leisure and, as far as new social forms were concerned, with selected groups of restricted size. Since the establishment of the State, the not-too-stable balance between the different parts of the community has been completely upset. The number of the have-nots has increased enormously in comparison with the economically settled classes. This process has been complicated and sharpened by the rapid growth of the Oriental section of the community. Changes in the social field are therefore no less striking than those in economics. They need careful watching, as they provide extraordinary opportunities together with unheard-of dangers.

Arab Progress in Modern State

By Gideon Weigert

LOOKING backward today, one can agree that great progress has been made in the status of Israel's 175,000 Arabs during the third year of independence. The first year was still an active "war year," and the second was a period of transition, devoted to the collection of material and the studying of the special requirements of this section of the population, with a view to planning developments. The past year, however, has seen the first practical steps to implement Israel's policy of racial equality.

The activities in the fields of Moslem religious affairs, Labour and Education have been outstanding. A staff of almost 200 men was appointed to serve the religious requirements of Israel's 125,000 Mohammedans. The year has seen two decisive developments: the establishment of a Supreme Sharia Court of Appeal, and the beginning of the use of "Wakf" (religious endowment) funds for the exclusive benefit of the community. Israel's four Kadis under Sheikh Taher e Tabari sit in four Sharia courts, dealing with divorce, inheritance and other religious cases, according to the teachings of Mohammed and the Koran. Apart from the maintenance of dozens of Mosques, and the services of Imams, Sheikhs, Muezzins and preachers, Israel's leading Moslems have shown signs of adapting themselves to modern life in this country. They are ready to adjust the Moslem marriage to the minimum legal age of 17, and are even discussing the existing rights of men and women (not equal before Moslem law) with a view to possible adjustment.

Unemployment Cut

A striking example of economic progress is the fact that unemployment among Israel's Arabs has dropped by 20 per cent. Skilled Arab workers receive wages equal to those of Jewish workers, in all government work and work supervised by mixed Jewish and Arab, and Arab workers' organizations.

A still unsolved problem is the question of Arab ex-government officials although several hundred have already found new permanent employment. The number of Israel's Arab cooperatives has reached 30 providing a living for 1,000 families, while Israel's first Arab kibbutz "Al Ahu'ah" near Lydda has passed its first year and is now well on its way towards becoming a self-supporting Arab communal settlement.

In the field of education, facilities were doubled last year and the number of students more than doubled. For the second successive year, an Arab teachers' seminary has been maintained in Jaffa while ten Arabs are studying at the Hebrew university. Education among Arabs is, however, still seriously hampered by two essential factors: the lack of Hebrew lessons (only one Arab school in four has a Hebrew teacher) and the fact that three years after the State's birth, the school syllabus has not yet been rewritten, and is still much the same as during the Mandate, in spite of the enormous changes in circumstances.

Local Councils

At the same time four Arab local councils have been established and are now drafting their first budgets providing for all public services while special farming subcommittees will deal with the development and cultivation of the land. It seems, however, that unless the Ministry of the Interior's over-all plans to bring self-governing councils into every one of the Arab villages in Israel is speeded up, it will take years until all 90 villages have their own councils.

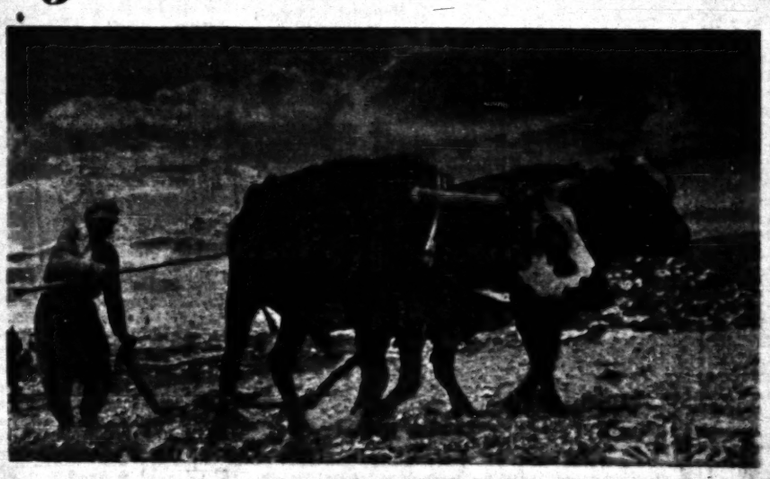
The Ministry of Social Welfare now maintains a network of several dozens of public school kitchens all over the country, including a number among Israel's Beduin tribes in the Negev. Special welfare bureaux care for 65 Arab villages in Galilee alone, while old age homes have been opened, and rehabilitation courses are maintained permanently in various districts.

Agricultural Problem

There is still much to be done with regard to agriculture, which has begun to be streamlined and changed from the traditional extensive methods to the modern intensive systems of cultivation. Israel's Arab villagers are still in desperate need of expert advice, and above all of the restoration of the livestock, seed and fertilizer stocks and essential tools and equipment, destroyed by war.

Kol Israel's Arabic section has been slow in its development. At a time when the world centres make enormous efforts to win more listeners for their Arabic broadcasts, Israel's Arabic voice has been handicapped by the poor presentation of news commentaries, low standards of music and entertainment so that its listeners have decreased both at home and abroad in the Arab world at large.

It seems that more freedom should be granted to the bulk of the Arab community still living in areas under military control in Galilee and the "triangle." If security reasons make the continuation of these regimes necessary, everything should be done to eradicate the feeling of isolation, common to people whose freedom of moving from one village to another is restricted. The government should introduce all public services into these areas and make them feel that they are a part of the rest of the country.



Despite improvements in wages and drastic cuts in unemployment, many Arab villagers are still without expert advice and modern farm machinery. But the hand plough (above) can still till soil on mountainsides inaccessible to tractors. Photo by Hirshbein


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